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No. 4612.

DECEMBER, 1916.

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DECEMBER, 1916.

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THE FUTURE OF 'THE ATHENÆUM.'

The Athenæum during its eighty-eight years of continuous existence has endeavoured to reflect the intellectual life of the times, and during recent years it has, consequently, given a growing place to the political and social problems to which all intelligent people and good citizens have perforce turned their attention. In the immediate future much of the best thought and effort of the people of this country must be devoted to the large and complex problems which confront it in the sphere of Reconstruction. There can be little doubt that our political system will be profoundly modified, that our educational system will be developed and extended to meet new needs, that the industrial system will be recast—in a word, that our whole national life will be changed. There are possibilities of a great Renaissance, which will bring new standards of value into the whole range of human activities, which will change the spirit behind our institutions and common life, and which will find emotional and æsthetic expression in literature, the arts, and the drama.

How far new standards and a new outlook will be realized depends upon the degree to which public opinion crystallizes round moral ideas rather than round material ends. There are signs that such a development is taking place. In the new movement *The Athenæum* intends to continue to play its part. More attention will be paid to politics, in Aristotle's sense of the term, though literature, science, and the arts will continue to receive serious treatment.

It is believed that these developments of *The Athenæum* will commend themselves to its present supporters, and that they will also attract new readers. Present subscribers and readers are asked to assist by making the new departure widely known, so that the paper may become the rallying-point of all those who are interested in the grave problems of the immediate future.

We reproduce the wording of a leaflet which explains more fully the proposals for the future of *The Athenæum*. Further copies for distribution may be obtained on application to the Manager at the office of the paper.

Readers of *The Athenæum* during the past five years will know that it has given increasing attention to economic and political problems. Such a development was inevitable with the growth of social consciousness. The educated class to which the paper made its chief appeal has been forced, whether its primary interest was letters, science, or the arts, to take a concurrent interest in social politics. In the immediate future this new interest will require an even larger share of its attention.

The chief task of the time is Reconstruction, and Reconstruction can be successful only if the problems of society are approached in the same spirit of disinterested service of truth as informs the best work of scholarship and artistic criticism. With the establishment of the new Universities, the diffusion of University teaching through University Tutorial Classes for working people, and the general spread of education, the class of men and women to which *The Athenæum* appeals has grown and will grow at an increasing rate; it is the desire of the paper to assist this class to take the part in the shaping and control of public policy that it ought to take.

The Athenæum will endeavour to provide an organ for the expression and criticism of ideas of Reconstruction, while maintaining its traditions as an authoritative record and review of the intellectual life of the country. In order to carry on this work, the Proprietor has obtained the co-operation of a group of men and women of varied experience and interests, some of whom are already connected with the paper.

The group will begin its active work with the New Year. Each number will contain notes and articles dealing with various aspects of Reconstruction, and special attention will be paid to reviews of the literature on the subject. Much has been written on the problems of Reconstruction, and more is to be feared. But few attempts have been made to relate the different aspects of the problems, to formulate the principles involved, and to criticize projects in the light of the historical development of British society.

This work *The Athenæum* proposes to do, in the conviction that it will gain wide support. Its prestige gives it a standing which must obtain for it a hearing that might be denied to other journals which have not close on a century's tradition to conserve.

Development necessarily depends upon the amount of support obtained. The paper has received offers of capital; but it has persistently refused to hamper its policy or submit to external control. It is intended to base the paper not upon borrowed capital, but upon its circulation, as its sole object is to bring what it has to say before the public. The desire of those who are giving their time and energy to this work is to see their way sufficiently clear for, say, three years, so that the new lines of growth may become established. Their appeal is for a sufficient number of men and women who are prepared to support *The Athenæum* during that period.

If an adequate circulation can be assured, the Proprietor and those associated with him may be trusted to use every effort to make the paper a powerful force in our national life. If supporters choose to forward a three years' subscription at once, the money will be used for the development of *The Athenæum* on the lines indicated above. It is obvious, however, that this must be left to the discretion of readers. It is hoped that they will render the best of all help by making the paper more widely known.

This appeal is made with a candour which the spirit of the new time permits; and with confidence, as it is felt that an exposition of the New Learning is one of the greatest needs of the time.

In the January and subsequent issues there will be, in addition to reviews of new books, articles on 'The Meaning of Reconstruction,' 'The War and the Future,' 'Literature and the New Era,' 'Science and National Life,' 'The Problem of the Disabled Soldier,' 'Women and the War,' 'Educational Reconstruction,' and 'The National Income,' together with articles on the Arts and the Drama.

Notes and News.

THE political crisis through which the country has passed has been one of considerable gravity, and its effects are not to be easily summarized. It is certain that the changes made will result in both gain and loss. Mr. Lloyd George has unique qualities; his chief asset to the nation is his driving power. On the other hand, it is unfortunate that he usually engenders a volume of opposition which goes some distance towards neutralizing the enthusiasm he arouses. A new impetus, we may suppose, will be given to the prosecution of the war, and if the new Government will put the whole civil community on a war basis, ruthlessly cutting away waste and luxury and war profits, it will be assured of strong support. It is to be hoped, however, that it will not descend to the merely spectacular—a fatal attraction to certain politicians. We trust that the new régime will be given a fair trial, and that the new Opposition will not be led to adopt the methods of its predecessors.

WE extend our hearty congratulations to Dr. H. A. L. Fisher on his acceptance of the office of President of the Board of Education. As a historian Dr. Fisher stands in the front rank of British scholars. His position as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sheffield brought him into intimate contact not only with a large variety of educational problems, but also with the new and growing educational needs of the time. The active interest he has shown in the development of the University Tutorial Class movement and in the Workers' Educational Association in the North of England is an indication of his wide sympathies and of his belief in the importance of greater educational opportunities for the mass of the people. As President of the Board of Education, Dr. Fisher is assured of the whole-hearted support of all friends of education.

WITH Lord Northcliffe's appreciation of Mr. Lloyd George which recently appeared in nearly a thousand newspapers in America, the Dominions, France, and Italy, we are not concerned. But his statement that "the silver lining to the cloud of war is the fact that more social reforms have been accomplished in Great Britain in the two years and a half of struggle than in the previous hundred years of peace" must be challenged. The sober fact is that it is simply not true. We are told that

"the burden of taxation has been increased on the shoulders best able to bear it—the very rich. Our railways have come under Government control. The sale of alcohol is becoming more and more regulated. The youth of the nation is being trained in healthy military exercise, with effects observable by every one. Labour is taking its proper place in Government councils. Workers are being better remunerated. I could name a dozen other reforms, but chiefest of all is the linking up of our far-flung sister States into a United Empire."

Leaving aside the "chiefest of all," which cannot be called a "social reform," the rest of the statement is both true and false. The first sentence contains only a half-truth; in point of fact, we have borrowed too much from the very rich and taken too little in taxation, as witness the scandalous luxury which still continues. Government control of railways leaves the ownership in the hands of the shareholders, and leaves them with all they care about—their dividends. The consumption of alcohol, it is true, has been restricted, but "healthy military exercise" is a disgraceful euphemism for the supreme sacrifice which the youth of the nation is making. It is no "reform" to introduce "healthy military exercises" at the price of blood. We are in grave doubt whether "Labour is taking its proper place in Government councils." Time will prove whether Labour con-

siders that the new Government is giving due weight to its views. The majority, but by no means all the workers, are being better remunerated. But at what a price! Taking into account the rise in the cost of living, the extra expenditure of vital energy resulting from greater pressure and longer hours, it is highly questionable whether the *real* wages of the workers per unit of energy expended have increased at all. This is not criticism of those who have governed the country during the war. War is a stern business; in defence of national liberty, great sacrifices must be made, and no sane person would ever expect the introduction of anything far-reaching in the way of "social reforms." We have, indeed, no right to ask it. The truth is that the people have been deprived of most of their civil liberties, and the workers of practically all their industrial liberties. In all likelihood greater sacrifices will be demanded before the war is ended. Lord Northcliffe's statement cannot but convey a wrong impression to the overseas readers of his article.

THE trouble in the South Wales mining industry has led to unforeseen developments in the direction of State control. The point at issue was, nominally, one of wages; in reality, it was one of methods of determining wages. On the ground that cost of production has increased, the colliery owners asked for a 10 per cent reduction in wages; the miners demanding a 15 per cent increase because of an alleged increase in profits and the rise in the price of coal. The latter suggested a joint audit of costs of production of both large and small coal. This the owners refused, and in consequence put themselves in the wrong, in the judgment of the general public. As things were drifting towards a general stoppage of work, the Board of Trade intervened and met both the employers and the men. The next news was the public announcement that the State had taken over the South Wales coalfield, without apparently consulting either the colliery owners or the miners on the matter. This was followed by the granting of the men's demands for an advance, and by the promise of an independent audit of accounts. So far, however, the root causes of discontent have not been removed, and no statement has been made as to what exactly taking over the coalfield means. Is the increase in wages to be met by higher prices for coal? Or is it to be met at the expense of the mineowners' profits? Or, lastly, is it to be met by the State? It is high time the Board of Trade made up its mind as to the policy to be adopted with regard to the South Wales coalfield. We hope that State ownership is going to be really effective and not merely nominal. We should welcome a scheme under which the miners were admitted to a large measure of responsibility and control. In no other way, it seems to us, can the real trouble be ended, and the country assured of the maximum output from the South Wales coalfield.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed to consider the existing scheme of examination for Class I. of the Home Civil Service, to revise it, and "take into account the various other purposes which the scheme in question has hitherto served, and to consult with the India Office, the Foreign Office, and the Colonial Office as to their requirements, in so far as they differ from those of the Home Civil Service." The Committee will, in fact, have a chance of revising the subjects and marks of the I.C.S. examination, which have been severely criticized of late years. Mr. Stanley Leathes, a Cambridge man and First Civil Service Commissioner, is Chairman, and is supported by three Vice-Chancellors—Sir Alfred Ewing of Edinburgh, who has wide experience in science and naval instruction, Sir Henry Miers of

Manchester, and Dr. H. A. L. Fisher of Sheffield—as well as Mr. W. G. S. Adams, Gladstone Professor of Political Theory and Institutions at Oxford, a subject in which youthful rhetoricians have been known to obtain unexpected marks. The Committee is thus admirably representative of academic education, but it might have included with advantage some distinguished ex-official who has learnt in India the sort of education which is most useful for purposes of government. In addition, the Committee would have been greatly strengthened by the addition of a woman to its number. Certain changes are necessary in the character of the Civil Service Examinations; but what is perhaps more important—for it will affect the nature of the examinations—is the need of an open door for women to the highest branches of the Civil Service, and, indeed, to all professions. It is necessary, therefore, that the Committee should at an early date confer with some representative women on the whole question. If women are to be admitted to Class I. branches of the Civil Service, as they must assuredly be if the community is to use the capacity of its members to the full, then schemes of examination should be considered with reference to their suitability for testing women's education and fitness.

THE need for industrial research has long been obvious, but it is clearly beyond the powers of most private firms to undertake research on any extensive scale, which, after all, is the only scale upon which it can be really worth while. The alternative to private research is scientific investigation on a co-operative basis, assisted out of both public and private funds. Steps have now been taken to adopt the latter course. The Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has proved up to the hilt the lamentable lack of research in this country. Accordingly, the Government has set up a Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and proposes to set aside “a very large sum”—to use the words of Lord Crewe—for this purpose; but it is hoped to obtain contributions from different industries. In order to enable the Department to hold money or property, a Royal Charter has been granted to the official members of the Committee of the Privy Council under the title of the Imperial Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research. It is suggested that trade associations on a large scale should be created “which might be able to assess the contribution which the industry was able to make towards systematic research.” “These associations,” said Lord Crewe, “should so far as possible be placed under small but carefully selected committees of direction, including some leaders of the particular business, some men of science, and—this was highly important—some representatives of the skilled workers in different trades.” It has been arranged that contributions by traders for research purposes shall be considered as working expenses, provided they are made to an association or research section “under partial State control,” and “the trader's contribution must be an out-and-out payment made from his trade profits and giving him no proprietary interest in the property of the association.” The whole scheme appears to be well planned and worthy of success.

WE learn with pleasure that Dr. Geraldine Hodgson, upon the suppression of whose Department at Bristol University we commented at some length in our September number, has been appointed Vice-Principal of the Ripon and Wakefield Diocesan Training College. The post is a new one, and we congratulate both the College and Dr. Hodgson on the appointment. She will have under her care 130 students, and, besides

the usual duties of a Vice-Principal, will be responsible for part of the Divinity and the Literature teaching. This is no time to allow any unusual capacity to lie dormant; and we are glad, not merely that Dr. Hodgson's powers are still to be employed, but also that they are to be used in the service of those who are preparing to take up the great fundamental task of elementary education.

BOOK-COLLECTORS will in the coming season miss a familiar figure, Mr. Tom Hodge, who recently retired from the firm of Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, after being honourably connected with it for nearly forty years. For some time he was the sole partner, but about seven years ago was joined by Mr. Felix Warre, Mr. Geoffrey Hobson, and Dr. Montague Barlow. Thus the continuance of the celebrated firm is assured, though the founders of it are no longer represented. Besides presiding at the dispersal of many notable collections of books, Mr. Hodge conducted the negotiations for the sale to our American cousins of such literary treasures as the Amherst Caxtons and the Huth Shakespeares.

WITH the death of the Right Hon. Charles Booth the country has lost one who may claim to be the founder of the modern school of social inquiry. ‘The Life and Labour of the People in London,’ published in seventeen volumes over a period of a dozen years, was a monument of research. Its statistical tables and maps, combined with its human treatment of detail, were a great advance on earlier sociological studies. Mr. Booth's helpers in his great work—and they were many—include some who have since become prominent students of social questions. The conclusions reached in the London inquiry undoubtedly influenced public opinion and added great weight to the volume of evidence on the appalling mass of poverty in our midst. The modern social reform movement and recent legislation owe much to Mr. Booth's work.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY PEET, whose death took place on the 3rd inst., was one of the most prominent figures in the world of “bookmen.” It is easier to replace a budding poet or a lively writer of fiction than it is one of those men, a little behind the scenes from the point of view of the general reader, who combine the knowledge and the slowly accumulated experiences of the man of business with the tastes and the learning of the scholar, and whose judgment has had its share in moulding the fortunes of the books of their day. Mr. Peet was born at Barnet in 1849; was from 1865 to 1878 in the employment of Messrs. Simpkin & Marshall, and from 1878 connected with the firm of Messrs. Longmans & Co., where he was head of the Advertisement Department, as well as Reader, and sub-editor of *Longman's Magazine* during its existence. The fullest available evidence of his breadth of knowledge, his remarkable accuracy, and his characteristic readiness to be of use, is to be found, perhaps, in the pages of *Notes and Queries*, where, besides contributing several long articles of real value on his own special subject, he appears as the resolver of many puzzles. If his busy life left him but little time for connected or strictly original writing, it gave him large opportunity for making friends among those who could appreciate not only his sterling and kindly character and practical ability, but also his capacities as a student, and he is followed in his departure by the personal regret of a large number of lovers of the curious in literature, and of fellow-workers in the endless enterprise of providing the world with books that have some justification for their existence.

THOUGHTS ON NATIONAL SERVICE AND NATIONAL UNITY.

IV.—A NOTE ON NATIONAL SPORTS.

A SYSTEM of National Service which is not exclusively military, but which makes allowance for a measure of civic service obligatory on all, and which leaves the first preliminary years of even the military training in the hands of the city—that has been the subject of these notes. It remains to add some suggestions as to the possible utility of a scheme of National Sports in the unification (by contact) of the sundered classes of the nation and in the building up of a sane physical standard with care of the body and honour of the body as a path to health, morality, and more responsible citizenship. Opinion would be divided as to whether such a system should be part of the national training under the ægis of the military authority (somewhat as compulsory gymnastic training in the schools and the extension of it between leaving school and the time of liability for military service forms part of the Swiss military scheme of training); or whether it should be entirely independent. That will remain a purely academic question for some time, as it is scarcely thinkable that any scheme of National Sports should grow up with us save as the development of some form of voluntary association. This, besides being the method more natural to our genius, would allow of the wholesome method of trial and error, of gradual, accumulated, and varied experience. A beautiful ready-made paper scheme, worked out by our friends the experts and imposed upon the country, would be likely to cause the maximum of friction with the minimum of good effect.

* * * * *

It will be granted that one of our most signal national attributes is the general "sporting instinct," which is diffused in greater or less degree throughout all classes. It is perhaps the most genuinely democratic and unsnobbish element among us. The squire will go in last and field short leg while the butcher's boy bowls and the postman goes in first wicket down, if that is the way the side is best helped. It is allowed by others than ourselves that we are good losers and generous winners—which is the crown of the sporting instinct. Those who lead the new armies can testify what we owe to that quality in all ranks. Unprepared as we were, we were the more quickly prepared because of it. Our enemies may affect to despise us for it, but they were before the war preaching the need of it and practising to acquire it, though they took rather the American highly organized model than our own. It was one of the really good products of the public school system. And a movement to develop it by exercise in the elementary schools was meeting with distinct success. There was, of course, a reverse of the medal not quite so attractive. Sport was beginning to claim too much attention; it was made an excuse for idling in all classes; and as regards the workers the tendency to watch and wager was more marked than the inclination to take active part in sports. There were, in fact, no national sports, nothing corresponding to the rifle shooting of the Swiss, or the physical culture clubs of the Swedes, which have had so marked an effect on Swedish physique. Travellers will tell you that in Stockholm—not an idle town certainly—you will not see any but upstanding men and women, none of the queer, crooked, slovenly folk which our own towns (and our countryside, too, not infrequently) breed so freely.

* * * * *

It has long seemed to the writer that among the innumerable wastages of our civilization the waste of physical beauty in the poorer or labouring classes was a very pitiable and damnably significant thing. Much of our labour, many of our urban and rural conditions of living, break down anything that could be

called beauty in man and woman (and the writer is certainly not thinking of the standards of Mayfair and the Gaiety). A working girl of 18 with the beauty that this island produces so readily may be haggard and insignificant at 30; a youth well favoured and frank-eyed may be bent and slouching long before age has set any mark on him. A national ideal need not be considered fanciful if it look to honest care of the body, honest pride in the body, as a vitally important thing. Beauty is but the sign-manual of health, and its destruction a proof of the waste of the health and joy that are certainly not secondary national assets.

* * * * *

It seems certain that any system of National Sports should be based on the value of team, not "crack," accomplishment. It is very much better that a given group should be able to average a high jump of 4 ft. 8 in. than that one of their number should clear 5 ft. 11 in.; much better also that all the group should put up a creditable average in all the events of the National Contests than that individuals, rigorously selected for a given event on the American Olympic plan, and ruthlessly trained, should achieve records. There is no health-value in record-breaking, and a crack athlete is more than likely to sustain some permanent disability from the strain on his highly keyed-up system.

The selection of athletic events should certainly include some in which the strength and the skill used in heavy manual labour may be exercised. The tree-felling contests between the Canadian and New Zealand and French teams which took place some months ago might serve as an example—though tree-felling as a national sport would obviously for us be impossible! But a sledge-hammer contest where the force of the blow could easily be registered, and where skill and co-ordination of the muscles and brain are as important as brute strength, might well be made an event of the National Dekathlon. It may be assumed that the members of the crowd which springs up in a London street when three navvies are splitting a concrete slab, with rhythmic blows of their hammers ringing true on the wedge, are not all absorbed in the real æsthetic beauty of that operation—a beauty which might, it may be confessed, be enhanced by the wearing of a more suitable and workmanlike costume than is ordinarily affected by the British workman of our cities.

* * * * *

The National Sports must in effect be people's sports—must recapture something of the old village-green spirit with its Sunday quarterstaff, wrestling, and archery. On the other hand, the events must not be merely and relatively competitive (such as boxing or wrestling), but must be capable of being judged by an absolute standard of time as in running, of length as in jumping, of force as in hammering, of exact analysis as in rifle shooting. It is no part of these notes to be dogmatic as to details, but the Dekathlon might include three running events, two jumping, a throwing (ball, weight, or discobolus), a lifting, and a hammering item. One of the two remaining events might well be rifle shooting; the last, and perhaps most important, a comprehensive test by measurements of the general physique of the contestants—height, weight, girths, grip, eyesight, lung-power.

It perhaps needs a little adjustment of outlook to imagine the Little Puddletonians competing with Eatanswill in the matter of general physique; but attention should be directed to the immense possibilities of such a contest in the development of the physical stamina of the nation rather than to the factors of novelty (or dullness) in such a proposal.

It is obvious also that besides the inter-district competitive aspects, village against village, town against town, followed by the county matches and the "internationals" (in our limited sporting sense of, e.g., England v. Scotland), there could be the standard contests, something after the Swedish plan of a physical

super-average test to be passed at three different ages, say 18, 30, and 40, rewarded by a bronze, silver, and gold medal respectively. There would obviously be a natural desire to pass the physical tests, which should have a good effect on the manner of life, the pursuit of fitness and self-control between the periods.

The question as to the effect of physical fitness upon chastity is perhaps not an easy one to decide. It is quite definitely the opinion of those responsible for the discipline of the students at the two older Universities that the high standard attained there and at a difficult age is due to the general pursuit of athletics on a rational plan. It might also be deduced that if there were any widespread system of physical tests and measurements conducted, as they would necessarily be conducted, by medical men, a friendly and immensely helpful word in season on the need of self-control might well be given which might never reach the youth from any other quarter. Only those who do not know how much ignorance, furtiveness, and false shame have to do with the whole difficult question of incontinence need smile at this suggestion.

The stages towards the establishment of any such system of National Sports would seem to be: first, the recognition of the really infamous waste of physical efficiency and the possibility of remedying it by some such means; second, the working out by experienced athletes and gymnasts in council with medical men of a group of contests which should give the best physical results, together with standards of average or super-average accomplishment in each event to serve as a rough guide; third, the experiment in this or that area under a voluntary organization of the kind that we have seen so effective and yet so relatively undeveloped in the case of the Boy Scouts.

If results were attained, observed, and published; if it were found that the natural sporting instincts and habits of the people could be so organized to good effect, and that interest could be sustained because the scheme fitted the natural bent of the people and was not a mere coldly scientific affair "against the collar" all the time, then the local experiments would be multiplied until the time became ripe to sum up the experiences, to improve and perfect the system, to adopt and finance it on a national scale.

There would be necessary from the beginning a central body, a National Sports Committee, not to control so much as to suggest, to collect and compare results, to disseminate information.

One paramount necessity is that it should be a people's, not a gentleman's scheme. It should be run, at least after its initial trials, which would naturally be the work of the more or less leisured, by democratically elected committees. Patrons might be sought in many directions: an enlightened County Council here, a landlord there, a business corporation in this place, a Trade Union (best of all, and why so incredible?) in that.

A scheme of National Sports would discover as effectively as much more solemn and pretentious agencies what deplorable and quite unnecessary waste of health and human happiness we have put up with; it would establish standards, and where such standards are not attained, causes would naturally be discovered—a first step towards remedy. It might serve to find one of our most valuable natural racial characteristics and make it operative for untold good in physical, in moral, and in social ways. Contact would be of the essence of it, and contact, as these papers have insisted throughout, is the one thing necessary to bring "the Two Nations" into one. In the hope that some one with imagination and capacity may discover some seed of practical possibility in these thoughts on National Service and National Unity they have, with some misgivings, but in all sincerity, been set down.

JOSEPH THORP.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD.

II.

THE attitude of the United States to a world at war, as it was analysed in these columns a month ago, was found to be one of indifference based upon ignorance, and some pains were taken to indicate how natural ignorance was to a country still intensely preoccupied with its own affairs. The present article deals with the relations of the United States to a world at peace, specifically with its attitude toward a league of nations pledged to ensure, and even to enforce, peace. The conclusion will be a cosmic paradox, for the country which cannot bring itself to think about foreign affairs is notoriously enthusiastic for the most serious of international complications, and the basis of this enthusiasm is the same as the basis of its indifference, namely, ignorance.

But before we attempt to deal with this paradox, it will be well to note two matters of current interest bearing upon the subject. The first is the deplorable change which has come over the spirit of the after-war peace movement in America. Intrigue and thoughtlessness have given it over, in part, to a peace propaganda which can be of advantage chiefly, if not wholly, to Germany. The good faith of American pacifists cannot, however, be questioned; they desire peace not for Germany, not for the Entente, but for the world, because they seriously believe that peace is more precious than anything which can be won by war. The League to Enforce Peace is pledged not to interfere in the war, and the President, should he offer mediation, would do so without reference to his pledge to bring the United States into a league of nations.

The second matter is the election, concerning which this needs to be said. It was not fought on questions of foreign policy, but it did represent the electors' choice between a known foreign policy and an established domestic policy. The foreign policy which overcame all domestic allurements is inaccurately called pacifist. More truly the voters returned Mr. Wilson to power because they knew that if he brought them into the war it would be for some just cause, and after every expedient for peace had been tried. They returned at the same time the one disturbing force in their isolated lives, the one man who may by a dramatic stroke release them from their traditional moorings and launch them into waters they will perforce learn to navigate.

With this we may return to the facts of American interest in world-peace. The interest remains theoretical, obviously, because the country is not at war. But the theory is rudimentary because, for half a century, the country has been in no war where the alternative of peace was freedom. Peace remains the desirable alternative of war, not of the objects of warfare. Most of the major pacifist movements differ from the attempted coup of Mr. Henry Ford only in organization; the purpose is ever peace. Life is seemingly so dear, and peace so sweet, as to be bought at the price of at least mental chains and spiritual slavery. The appearance is a little deceptive. There are out-and-outers in America, but the attachment to peace against the present war is due not to lack of a finer idealism, but to the obscurity which obtains concerning the ideals for which the Allies are fighting. And far in the background of this obscurity is the greater difficulty, that it is desperately hard for America to understand national idealisms because her own liberties have been so constant, and because her own idealism is so inchoate and inactive.

President Wilson's approval of a league of nations was not, we may be sure, delivered without thought to these things,

and for every word of peace there is in his mouth a word of ringing idealism which passes beyond peace :—

"We are not only ready to co-operate, but we are ready to fight against any aggression, whatever the sort of aggression, which would be unworthy of America. We are ready to fight for our rights when these rights are coincident with the rights of man and of humanity. It was to set these rights up, to vindicate them, to offer a home to every man who believed in them, that America was created and her government set up. We have kept our doors open because we did not think that we in conscience could close them against men who wanted to join their force with ours in vindicating the claim of mankind to liberty and justice."

We are more interested here in the common adherence of America than in the form of the society to which it is willing to adhere. The League to Enforce Peace is faulty in mechanism, imperfect in ideals, but it is to be noted that when the President ventured to approve merely of its purpose he was bitterly attacked, not by the middle majority, but by the intelligent few who might have taken it better. He was reminded that his post was not "President of Humanity," but President of the United States, and the lie was given direct to his "We are ready." Discussion began, and virtually ended, with Washington's phrase concerning the advisability of avoiding "entangling alliances," and it became quickly clear that, whatever Washington had meant when he said it, the American leader-writer was justified in believing that the phrase itself had become the entire foreign policy of the country. The President cleverly countered with his plea that such a union would be a "disentangling alliance," hiding there the whole of his philosophy, but the subtlety nearly ruined him. A few journals, called influential, supported him, but intellectual support is not an unmixed advantage in the United States. Even this was metropolitan. The country editor, a closer student of his readers' mind, said nothing in particular and said it mightily well. Possibly it was in despair of intelligent people, in misery at finding his cherished ideal reduced to the proportions of a political trick, that the President issued his appeal to the people, even through the moving-picture screen. His reward was enthusiasm without thought.

That unconsidered emotion may be adopted by the idealists of peace as the surest ground for their activity. In the United States, as here, there are agitators who are willing to make capital of fleeting passions, to organize leagues hastily and with faults, to guarantee peace and democratic control without thinking of the organization of peace, and without consulting the sober thought of democracy, possibly because they are not wholly confident in the dullness which regrettably follows sobriety. They trust pathetically to structural changes, yet they propose a makeshift structure. They proclaim confidence in democracy, yet presume to offer democracy a schedule of ideals instead of a schedule of study from which the habit of thinking might arise and ideals spring.

* * * * *

The normal appeal of peace to Americans has been strengthened by their trust in combinations, by their feeling that a league of nations will be a security, not too dearly bought, against war. They have been flattered by the approval of the three great powers now at war, and they have been stirred deeply by the honest and passionate idealism of the President. It may be assumed that, when the chancelleries of Europe elaborate a league, it will become a league to enforce justice, but, even without that modification, there is reason to wonder what the place of the United States must be, to question whether she can make the sacrifices demanded by alliances, and to think deeply on the manner in which she must prepare to keep her pledge. That she has not wondered, or questioned, or thought, is due to her traditions. Her first decision after thought must be against alliances of any sort. The waters of her oceans will have to wash her shores for many years before she learns to think through the obvious difficulties and to see the sacrifices are inconsequential for the great gain.

What she must give up first of all is the Monroe Doctrine, the doctrine and the name. Seldom has a nation assumed a protectorate over so great a part of the world and done so little with its opportunities. The commercial interest of the United

States in South America is considerable, but it is still woefully undeveloped; the exploitation of this politically protected unit has been left to the powers which are forbidden to protect themselves by policy or by force without the approval of the United States. What the United States must surrender in the Monroe Doctrine is not profit, but that principle which, she believes, has ministered to her safety and to her dignity for a century. A doctrine always inexact, susceptible of any interpretation, originally assuming many things now forgotten, changing with every policy which demanded change, violated when necessity counselled violation, the name has remained singularly eloquent; and while the commercial burden has been signed away, the political privilege must always be mentioned in party platforms and the menace of "European aggression" constantly kept in mind. (We have been given to understand recently that South America was the real object of Germany's war.) The real common activity of the United States and Southern America was foreshadowed in the Argentine, Brazil, and Chili Conference with the United States on Mexico. It may be recalled that, although the interests of England and Germany are more directly concerned, they were not invited to participate. That discrimination will have to end when the United States joins the league of nations.

The two forces which are definitely against her adhesion are both distrusts, of exploitation (or imperialism) and of illiberal power. She will have to be instructed again, and frankly, in the history of the British Empire before she is certain that there has been either honour or necessity in the process by which the Empire was built. She will need more than instruction before she will consult with the oppressor of Finland or the persecutor of the Croatsians on the future of Haiti. Her own handling of imperial affairs is tentative, spasmodic, without direction. Her interest in China favours her own nationals, to be sure, but it is expressed in the most altruistic terms, and John Hay, who defined the Open Door for America, announced also the other policy of the country: the Golden Rule. In the settlement of questions which might come before the nations her attitude must be unsophisticated, and therefore valuable; but it is bound to be inexperienced and possibly useless. Herself a denial in a hundred million happy instances of the "principle of nationality" (as she understands it), she maintains the principle heroically. In territorial questions she is, so far, disinterested, but she is also unpractical.

Finally, intervention. It is a lion in the path. It is disquieting for an American to find that while the chancellors approve, so many citizens should doubt. For there is a widespread suspicion that the United States would not live up to her obligations. Partly this is due to a misapprehension concerning her obligation, under the Hague Conventions, in regard to Belgium. But it is sound criticism, none the less. If can hardly be said that the United States would denounce her treaties as soon as action was demanded. Far more sound is the prediction that she would, in the period of thought after her adhesion, consider the problem and modify her pledges. It will only be by the gradual process of education, by continuing and friendly contact with Europe, that she will become conscious of her unity with the world. The alternative is a war.

As one closes the survey of the difficulties in the way of American alliances, one becomes more conscious of the tragic waste of her isolation. She could give to a league of nations an impartiality much to be desired. She could be the moderator of differences, if both sets of belligerents were represented (and that, it may be said, is the only league in which she could wholeheartedly take part). She could win for herself a new moral energy, a renaissance of national feeling which would clear her soul of its doubts and give her a definite purpose. She could relieve herself of those threatening disasters which will interfere seriously with the solution of her domestic difficulties. To win all this she needs only to think, but she is blessed (or cursed) among the nations because she has had, in her years, no need of thinking. It is not enough that her few and her great are thoughtful. They must be indefatigable and adventurous in announcing their thoughts. For these are the characteristics of pioneers, and there is, for America, an unknown land yet to be discovered.

GILBERT VIVIAN SELDES.

LITERATURE

CRITICS AND POETS.

It has never been the custom of *The Athenæum* either to advertise its contributors or to praise their works as a matter of course, as is done in some quarters where literature is more like a "giddy parergon" than a preoccupation. We might feel some delicacy about reviewing the Life of a critic who was a chief oracle for many years in our columns, especially if we had been closely concerned in the inception and issue of the volumes before us. As it is, they are the work of two hands who are not *Athenæum* reviewers, and the editor who supervised Watts-Dunton's latest contributions to our columns plays no part in the book. We are thus able to take something of an outside point of view.

Watts-Dunton, while he was writing for *The Athenæum*, remained for many years a secluded figure, but the marked success of 'Aylwin,' and the comment on the famous characters it presented in the semi-disguise of fiction, made it impossible for him to remain so. His verse was published in book-form and welcomed, and the calls for the republication of his *Athenæum* articles became insistent. His work as 'Poet, Novelist, Critic,' was treated by Mr. James Douglas in an enthusiastic volume in 1904. Here his gift of noble friendship was revealed, and the principles of his critical writing were explained and examined in outstanding examples. The present biographers have thus been in part anticipated. A reference to Mr. Douglas's book for the point made in *The Athenæum* review of 'Kidnapped' is, we think, a mistake. The volumes are big enough to be self-sufficing, and the point could have been put in a word or two. Altogether, the biographers are casual in style, and may, perhaps, have had some difficulty in deciding how much knowledge can be supposed in the reader of to-day. We do not like such a phrase as "the Swinburne fosterage," or such a sentence as this:—

"Comparisons have occasionally been made, not without warrant, to Watts-Dunton's affinity with Leigh Hunt, in his leniency as a critic, no less than in the interest he took in other men's work."

The comparison has some justification, but it must not be forgotten that the temper and tone of criticism change in the course of the years. Watts-Dunton was at times too kind to some mediocre talents, but, at the time when he was at the height of his energies, kindness was much more rare and useful than it is now.

The Life and Letters of Theodore Watts-Dunton. By Thomas Hake and Arthur Compton Rickett. Including some Personal Reminiscences by Clara Watts-Dunton. 2 vols. (Jack, 11. 10s. net.)

Pencraft: a Plea for the Older Ways. By William Watson. (Lane, 3s. 6d. net.)

His indulgence was never anything like the disastrous eulogy which several critics lavished on Stephen Phillips. He did not approach the blusshless puffs of to-day, nor did he exert the kind of beneficent influence of which this amusing quatrain accuses him:—

The Voice that breathed o'er Eden
In *Athenæum* bowers
Said, Pray be kind to Phillpotts;
He is a friend of ours.

The writers spend too much time on the small change of literary compliments, including some trivialities and some details that seem to stop short at the interesting point. We learn, for instance, that Watts-Dunton preserved with special care a letter from Swinburne because it contained "one of the best delineations of nature he ever read." We get what looks like the first part of this letter, but none of the description of the Cotswolds. The letters of Rossetti printed here show his perpetual demands on his devoted friend, but otherwise they are not notable. On the other hand, Mr. William Watson on Swinburne, and Swinburne roused to enthusiasm and personal reminiscence by 'Two Suffolk Friends,' prove themselves admirable penmen; and we find now and again a revealing detail concerning Watts-Dunton's housemate at the Pines. Borrow, the exemplar of all open-air men, carried a large green umbrella, but the poet would never have one, and rejoiced in a storm of wind; witness the following extract from a letter. We can see the fragile and fiery figure battling on its way:—

"I went a good long way across country in the wind's teeth, but on the return was the difficulty; I was twice blown off my legs from behind (once nearly caught up and whirled off the ground), going right before the wind, and had to make headway by dodging and skulking under hedges. It was delicious—the wind blew in continuous fits or a fitful continuity, as if it was trying (in Hugo's phrase) to destroy itself—(*l'aquilon s'époumone et l'autan se harasse*. What a verse that is!—harder and more viciously at every gust. It was really rather nervous work passing under the trees, for quite considerable ones were split and dismembered. But in the open it fully realized my idea of heaven."

The biographers talk of the "sweeter sanity" of Swinburne under Watts-Dunton's influence as proved by their correspondence. That quality is certainly not visible in Swinburne's published prose of later years, which, full of splendid enthusiasms, is full also of violent denunciations. Shakespeare, of all men, should have taught his students serenity of temper, but Furnivall and Swinburne in controversy were a disgraceful spectacle.

Of Groome we should have been glad to read more, for he was a very interesting figure, the most accomplished in knowledge, we think, of all Watts-Dunton's friends. 'Kriegspiel,' a novel which is congested by its very fullness of learning, and 'Two Suffolk Friends' (Blackwood, 1895, not Jack) but indifferently represent his abilities. Watts-Dunton's little memoir of Christina Rossetti has his felicity of touch in such things, though charac-

teristically he takes some time to get to his subject. If the biographers occupy their pages with some matters of no moment, when they come to Watts-Dunton's verse and criticism they are eminently judicious in their summary of his work and claims, and they have an intimate knowledge of his ways and moods. The final chapter on 'Watts-Dunton the Man' gets to real grips with his personality, and shows a courageous candour which is rare in the lives of the eminent. In some respects it is a lower estimate than that of the present writer. It is difficult, however, to gauge the range of Watts-Dunton's knowledge. Probably "he was not, in the strict sense of the term, a great scholar." No one of that standing would speak, as he did in his first *Athenæum* review, of "the humourless Plato." A hampering restlessness grew on him with years, and we learn that he absorbed the contents of seven newspapers every day, a feat worthy of his friend Dilke, though he had not Dilke's excuse of being the best-informed politician of his time. By his habit of perpetual correction Watts-Dunton somewhat spoiled his prose, but his discursiveness was never trivial, rather full of sound points and valuable hints. It is too much to say that in anonymous articles his "style was recognized at a glance." Other writers of wide erudition used a book as a peg, and, if Watts-Dunton got the discredit of abusing some author when he was not guilty, he also got the credit for some articles which came from other well-furnished brains. It is the fashion in some quarters to suppose that his criticism is out of date. But it has a range and a grasp of first principles which the latter-day critic does not exhibit. What is humour? What is poetry? What are we to regard in these delights of every cultivated man as essential or provincial? These are surely questions worth answering, and it is as well, when you are considering the work of the twentieth century, to have a standard of comparison which seeks the best in the past. Aristotle's 'Poetics' might well be out of date by this time, but it is not. The twentieth-century critic is busy with personalities, not with principles.

In his later years Watts-Dunton was looking down an Appian Way of tombs, and it is difficult to realize the merits of his criticism because it largely deals with reputations so long secure as to seem commonplace. Take the case of Rossetti in 1872, and Buchanan's vile attack on him. At that date and for some years later Rossetti's poetry was derided, and *The Athenæum* was, as research in a forgotten drawer showed us last year, reviled for supporting an indecent, vapouring, moon-struck driveller. Many years later Watts-Dunton wrote two long and striking articles on Stevenson, and his claims on Prince Posterity. They created wide discussion and clamorous dissent. But, now that the personal charm of Stevenson is known to fewer and fewer, they say what a good many people are thinking.

'The Lost Hamlet,' with which Watts-Dunton began his Shakespeare studies in

1873, was a most suggestive piece of criticism, and it is to be regretted that he did not produce more of the sort. The constitutional habit of delay, and the eager mind which grasped at so much of fugitive value in this busy world of writing and reading, left many schemes unfinished. Watts-Dunton talked admirably of Shakespeare, and in particular of his metrical effects, and in the next breath he would be deep in Darwinian theories, or a little fact out of a press-cutting. "Il faut se borner," as Napoleon said, and this restless activity led to nothing much. The life of Swinburne was not written, and other critics were warned off the subject. Yet no one could help feeling the immense vitality and the genuine enjoyment of the critic who retained, when well on in years, his youthful enthusiasm and zeal for discovery. This is duly emphasized by the three writers who contribute 'Personal Impressions,' and reveal his generosity to fellow-artists. Mrs. Watts-Dunton's chapter is somewhat naïve, but a delightful revelation of an entirely happy marriage. Watts-Dunton thoroughly enjoyed his life, and it was a thoroughly useful life, largely devoted to the service of friends and some who could hardly claim that title.

He deserved the success of his long-delayed novel when it came, and we cannot agree that "everything has gone to show that, in not publishing 'Aylwin' earlier, he made a mistake." If that novel had appeared two years before he became *The Athenæum* critic, he would have had none of the interest and curiosity attached to an anonymous worker of great repute. His prototypes would not have passed into the golden haze of the great dead, and he would not have hit upon the very time when mysticism was increasingly in fashion. 'Aylwin' has some of the *longueurs* of the Victorians, and, greatly as it overshadowed the essay on 'Poetry,' that essay is a more secure claim on the future.

Was 'Aylwin,' like 'Trilby,' a distracting triumph for its author? Much might be said for that view, and as much, perhaps, pointing to the conclusion that, without that sudden blaze into popularity, Watts-Dunton's later life would have been little different from what it was. He would have been full of those "enchanted cigars," those dreams of literary tasks never accomplished, which belonged to his temperament, and there would have been only one more of his works held back from the comment of reviewers. On the other hand, the critic of so many years—it is a common paradox—was nervous about criticism, and the very success of 'Aylwin' was disconcerting, just as a man who has won the V.C. must continue doing unusually good things if he is to keep up his reputation. So later novels, though completed, were not offered to the public in the author's lifetime. 'Carniola' was known to be on the point of appearing some years since, but literary gossip had not heard of 'Vesprie Towers' which we notice elsewhere in this number

(see p. 580). The hesitation in Watts-Dunton's case was doubtless constitutional, but we think it was increased by the continual management of a pen which was apt to be hasty and uncontrolled, that of his famous housemate. He would, we think, have liked round him a school of young writers, such as Henley fathered, but he had not Henley's dashing way, and Henley would have been incapable of looking after a Rossetti and a Swinburne. The ideal critic would combine some elements from both. In their different ways they worked hard for the good of criticism, and, if a friend of both may judge, deserve to be remembered with gratitude by all lovers of good letters.

Watts-Dunton was both poet and critic, and Mr. Watson combines each of these energies in his verse with a grace that is unequalled in our time except by that strayed Augustan, Mr. Austin Dobson. Mr. Watson is erudite, too, in the lore of the masters of poetry. We should not view with any particular pleasure a 'Gradus ad Parnassum' in English, a guide to the poetic style and vocabulary, but, if it existed, of all poets of to-day Mr. William Watson would occupy the chief place in it. His muse is so steeped in the best traditions that he is the very man to write 'Pencraft: a Plea for the Older Ways.' Indeed, it is a plea that he has proffered before in his verse. Writing to his friend H. D. Traill, he counts him happiest and best of singers who is "in Art's bondage greatly free." The poem, he goes on, lurks everywhere for the poet, but

Orphic laws of late and verse
All the symphonious worlds coöerce.

It is the neglect of these laws and of the masterly examples of English poets that moves Mr. Watson's ire in this pungent and richly rhetorical essay. He begins with a not very successful separation of literature into three orders, which he calls "cantative," "loquitive," and "scriptive." The language of literature he puts, for the most part, into his third division, the "scriptive," an immense middle region below "the sublimely abnormal" and above a "transfiguration of everyday chit-chat." The language of this region is not, he insists, something to be apologized for. "Literary" should not be a bad word. It connotes a deliberate and ordered language which does not, like ordinary speech, habitually evade the greater ideas and succumb before the greater emotions. That is true, and it has become a bad word because writers have regarded style as if it were not essential to thought, but a meretricious adornment to be plastered on freely to the original fabric. The technique of literary art is neither idle nor trifling, and Mr. Watson's forcible exposition of this point is timely. Form is eloquent in itself, form does matter, though all the latter-day best-sellers preach and practise formlessness. A combination of form and matter is needed to produce a classic, and the writer who stutters in print is not necessarily doing so because he is

dealing with unutterable things. Mr. Watson lays his Parnassian rod on such pretenders with obvious relish. He derides the school of authors, supported by a school of critics, who are brutally "alive," and seem to write in order to condemn the art of writing. All this is sound, but a little onesided. As Ovid says,

Laudamus veteres, sed nostris utimur annis.

The poet should have a keen hold on the glories of the past in literature, but he is also taking over the idioms of to-day. He is engaged on a difficult and often disastrous business, but poetry is subject to evolution, like everything else. Its practitioners are always attempting to enlarge its limited vocabulary, to raise the common expression above the binding power of commonplace, as Henley did when he wrote of "an old black rotter of a boat." With some of the moderns liberty has degenerated into licence. They would be "greatly free" if they knew more of "Art's bondage." That is essentially Mr. Watson's view, and we are not inclined to dispute it. The ignorance concerning Milton and Tennyson, two masters of metrical art, and the neglect of the prosody of our language are not things to be proud of. America, says Mr. Watson, has become increasingly provincial since it broke loose from the great tradition. Mr. Watson quotes a line of Milton, and queries in it the position of Phineus and Tiresias. His instinct is, we think, sound, though he gives no reason for it. Behind Milton is Sophocles, and, if we are to get, in our language of fast disappearing quantities and dubious measures, any hold on metrical values, we must go back to Greek and Latin, as Watts-Dunton did in his essay on 'Poetry,' or secure some training which raises a writer above the easy delights of the slipshod and the slapdash.

In the present rage of slaughter and violence, violent revolutions are coming into fashion, as Mr. Watson hints, but fashion, be it remembered, cannot make an author into a permanent possession, however many critics praise his tempestuous stuff, and we think Mr. Watson in his appeal is not quite so lone and lorn as he imagines. The study of English is at worst obsolescent, not obsolete. The world is not going to give up all precedent and wash its hands of all tradition. Cheap art and cheap literature, like cheap claret, are not lasting vintages. The river of education since Forster's Act has everywhere overflowed its boundaries and got into the shallows. We have every hope and belief that it will get out of them. The base neologisms and other horrors introduced by smart journalism have not penetrated everywhere. The lost sense of order and discipline is being restored to the nation in the vital business of its very preservation, and will surely return to its literature and art. When that happy reaction is recognized everywhere, Mr. Watson and some others who have given their lives to *pencraft* may feel that, even lacking the praise lavished on the lowest of our popular performers, they have not worked and written in vain.

THE GLORIFICATION OF IMPULSE.

MR. BERTRAND RUSSELL'S 'Principles of Social Reconstruction' is a book which it is very difficult to review with fairness: it is a book by a big man, who cares intensely for intellectual freedom and has achieved a European reputation by his work in his own very abstract field, but it is at the same time a book by a man out of heart and out of temper with the world, written hastily, left (as the preface tells us) unrevised, and dealing with a subject on many aspects of which he is ignorant, and on which his training and temperament debar him from writing with real insight. Perhaps the best and most charitable thing to say about it is that it is unworthy of its author.

Few men can cut themselves off from the main emotional experience of their time and preserve their balance and serenity of spirit unimpaired. Romain Rolland is one of the few; and for that reason, whatever we may think of his political views, he will always be remembered as a lovable figure looming out amid the blood-mists of the Europe of to-day. Mr. Bertrand Russell is a much cleverer man than Romain Rolland. But, because he is lacking in a certain fundamental charity and affection for his fellow-men, his detachment, so far from purifying his spirit, seems only to have soured his temper and led him into hasty and unfounded denunciation.

Some of the lapses of knowledge and observation betrayed in the book are deplorable. "The London populace," we are airily told, "if they had known how the war was going to develop, would not have rejoiced as they did on that August Bank Holiday." If ever London was in a funeral mood, it was on that fateful Monday and during the week that preceded it. Mr. Russell must have dreamt the rejoicings! Again, he remarks, with a cheerful ignorance both of history and of human nature, that

"if revolutionary France could have conquered the Continent and Great Britain, the world would now be happier, more civilized and more free, as well as more peaceful."

Of the public school, in a characteristically splenetic sentence, he says that the education boys will obtain there "is no better than at a grammar school, and the companions with whom they will associate are more vicious." Discussing the teaching of history, he makes the suggestion (appalling to all who have practised the art of teaching history) that

"if good relations between States were desired one of the first steps ought to be to submit all teaching of history to an international commission which should produce neutral textbooks free from the patriotic bias which is now demanded everywhere."

Principles of Social Reconstruction. By Bertrand Russell, F.R.S. (Allen & Unwin, 6s. net.)

Mr. Russell is clearly ignorant both of the kind of history teaching given in our schools—the increasing insistence, for instance, on industrial history—and of the kind of textbooks now being written and approved.

Instances like these could be multiplied. They may be trifling in themselves, but they leave one with the feeling that Mr. Russell is "off his beat." It is the same with his discussion of the economic question. It is interesting to find that Mr. Russell has discarded Socialism, and sees salvation along the lines of syndicalist thought and in the establishment of "industrial federal democracy." But he is clearly not in the van of those who, accepting this ideal, have tried to face the practical difficulties that it involves; and his unfamiliarity with working-class movements is illustrated by his curious statement that "the co-operative movement is capable of replacing the wages system over a very wide field." He had better ask the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees, who have had their wage-strikes even in war-time, what they think on this subject.

When it comes to political philosophy Mr. Russell becomes so incoherent that one can hardly believe that he aims at a consistent philosophy at all. At one moment he speaks of justice and liberty, at another he preaches the purest German doctrine of force. The function of an international tribunal, he tells us, "should be to render the appeal to force unnecessary, not to give decisions contrary to those which would be reached by force"—to "back the winner," in fact. Presumably, the tribunal would be composed of military and naval experts. To make quite sure that the reader should not misunderstand him, he repeats the same sentiment in practically the same words on the next page. Force, he adds, must be the test, because "men's sense of right is very subjective."

It is in the theory behind those last words that one probably reaches the real divergence between Mr. Russell and the rest of us. We all know that right and wrong, justice and injustice, are very difficult to track down, that all human institutions and judgments are liable to error, that no nation and no human being can claim any right to sit in judgment on their neighbours—that, in fact, all law, all politics, all social and political principles, all reasoned decisions even, are makeshifts, as human life itself is a makeshift. But most men, being easy going illogical creatures, do the best they can with the clumsy means at their disposal. Mr. Russell sees more clearly. He is so conscious of human failings that he despairs of fixing a standard amid such a morass of uncertainty. And as a result he has to acquiesce in leaving the world to the play of what in politics he calls force, and in the life of the individual he calls "creative impulse."

"I consider the best life," he says in his preface, "that which is most built on creative impulses, and the worst that which is most inspired by love of posses-

sion." Is the best life really "that which is most built on creative impulses"? That Mr. Russell should not understand the spirit of those who have sacrificed their creative impulse and life itself, for a cause which they set above their own personal purposes, is perhaps to be expected. But even from the purely pagan standpoint which Mr. Russell accepts his view is surely a very shallow one. It is strange to find him of all people joining the anti-intellectualists in the glorification of impulse as distinct from reason. Some of the freshest and most stimulating pages in the book bear witness to the debt which he, like so many others, owes to that master in a field where Mr. Russell is but a new-comer, Mr. Graham Wallas. It is worth while setting against Mr. Russell's hasty generalization the passage in 'The Great Society' where Mr. Wallas sums up his discussion of the relation between man's inherited life of impulse and instinct and his social environment:—

"The want of harmony [says Mr. Wallas, 'The Great Society,' p. 70] between our race and its environment has been noticed ever since men, at the beginning of civilization, began consciously to reflect upon their way of living. They dimly felt that their earliest instincts were related to an open-air life in which their ancestors had supported themselves on the gifts of the untilled land. Such a life was 'natural,' and poets, for thousands of years, have longed to return to it, to recall the 'golden age' before the invention of fire, or the Garden of Eden whose inhabitants knew neither clothing nor agriculture."

"It was the supreme achievement of the Greek intellect to substitute for this vain longing a new conception of nature. To Aristotle, as to Hobbes, it was evident that the old life in which man, without the powers which civilization gave him, faced an untamed world, must have been 'poor, nasty, brutish, and short.' It was true that man's nature and his environment were at war, but the remedy was not to go back to the forests of the past, but to invent the city of the future, the material and social organization which should contrive a new harmony, higher because it was deliberate. When Aristotle said: 'Man is an animal adapted for living in a city-state,' he meant, not that man was living in such a state when Zeus was born, but that the city-state stimulated his nature to its noblest expression. 'For what every being is in its perfect condition, that certainly is the nature of that being.' Even for Zeno's less confident philosophy 'Follow Nature' meant not 'Go back to the past,' but 'Examine the conditions of a good life in the present.'"

"This is the master-task of civilized mankind. They will fail in it again and again, partly for lack of inventive power, partly from sheer ignorance of the less obvious facts of their material surroundings and mental structure. But it is hardly possible for any one to enjoy life who does not believe that they will succeed in producing a harmony between themselves and their environment far deeper and wider than anything which we can see to-day."

That is the case for Reason and Conscious Thought against the glorification of the *élan vital*. But it is also the case for Politics and Citizenship as against the monastic detachment of which Mr. Russell is at once so distinguished and so despairing a representative.

Seventy-One Years of a Guardsman's Life.
By General Sir George Higginson,
G.C.B. (Smith, Elder & Co., 7s. 6d.)

GENERAL SIR GEORGE HIGGINSON has given us the best book of autobiography that has appeared for many a day. In his vigorous 91st year he must be, nearly if not quite, the *doyen* of Etonians and the father of the Household Brigade. His memory is unfailing, and as he has a clear recollection of the pre-railway period, when many of the conditions of civilized life more closely resembled those of the days of the Stuarts than of the present time, his record of *choses vues* is a document most valuable to the historian of the epoch which preceded the great change of things. From his earliest childhood he associated with interesting people who formed an amazing link with the distant past. He possesses the little red dining coat which he used to wear when visiting his grandfather, Lord Kilmorey, who was born in 1747, eight years before the birth of Marie Antoinette, and who attended the Prussian manoeuvres with a permit signed by Frederick the Great, which General Higginson also possesses. He must be almost the last survivor of those who had the experience of being spoken to by George IV.; he once spent an evening at Caen with Beau Brummell; and when he entered Eton, Goodall, the predecessor of Keate as head master, was still Provost.

It is natural that reviewers, accustomed to the slovenly rag-bags which are submitted to them in the guise of 'Reminiscences,' should have turned to the social chronicle contained in this attractive volume, sometimes without leaving space in their notices for the most important part of it—the author's letters from the Crimea. Thither he went in 1854, in his 28th year, as adjutant of the Grenadier Guards. From the day of his embarking until the Peace sent back the British Army he wrote by every mail (chiefly to his father, a general officer and a Peninsular veteran), from troopship, camp, and trench, a series of letters which are a remarkable chronicle of war as it was practised sixty years ago. Its special interest lies in the contrast it furnishes between trench warfare in 1855 and in 1916. This deserves careful study, and while we have no space to discuss technical differences between the systems followed then and now, we may point out one or two superficial features which show what prodigious progress and changes have been made in the art of war.

The fighting costume of the Guards in the Crimea was their full-dress uniform—scarlet coats and bearskins. Once or twice there is in the correspondence a hint that it was rather impractical, as one night in the trenches near Balaklava "their bearskin caps, towering above the sky-line, offered a fair mark to the enemy's guns." Once a superior officer said that in Bulgaria "the men disliked the bearskin"; but the Adjutant's comment is: "How is it we have never had a case of one being thrown away?" In the fine description of the battle of the Alma there

is an incidental reminder of the conditions of fighting with the muzzle-loader, the ramrod and percussion cap, when "our Grenadiers began their slow and steady advance, the rear rank firing while the front rank loaded." Under such conditions and with archaic artillery on both sides, the casualties were small relatively with the monstrous carnage we are witnessing to-day, though the proportions of killed and wounded at Inkerman were large in relation to the forces engaged. Only in one particular is the loss of life less ruthless. In our European armies in the present war disease is almost non-existent; while in the Crimea our soldiers died like flies from cholera and other epidemics.

As there is an exaggerated tradition of the friction between the allies in the Crimea, it is pleasant to read the high testimony the Adjutant of the Grenadiers gave at the time to the qualities of the French army: "Their system is as perfect as ours is defective," he wrote at the outset of the campaign; and nine months later: "The secret of the French success lies in their never attempting anything without preparation; whereas we..." At the fall of Sebastopol: "It is impossible to overrate the skill and energy displayed by the French in their attack. They showed all the qualities of the best soldiers in the world." At the end of the war: "The Chasseurs are nearer perfection than any soldiers I have ever yet seen": though this loyal young Guardsman points out that "the [French] Grenadiers of the Guard won't show after ours."

One remarkable feature of these letters, which adds greatly to their value, is that they contain no sign of having been submitted to a Censor, and they were evidently written without any fear of their being seen by eyes for which they were not intended. Inkerman "was a day only for Englishmen to boast of, not English generals." Of the Inkerman Dispatch he wrote: "Anything so materially false as the account of our doings at that great battle I never saw." From the camp before Sebastopol: "The one great fault—we literally have no Commander-in-Chief," and then follows a searching and evidently just criticism of our want of organization and system.

We wish we had space to quote Sir George Higginson at length. His letters not only deserve careful study, but they can also be read with great pleasure owing to their admirable style, which Crimean trench warfare did not impede. That style is maintained throughout the book—and as there are signs that the gallant General has not given us all his memoirs, we hope that he will be moved to publish another volume. No reading can be more inspiring for our young soldiers, in the rare intervals of rest from their deperate hardships, than records such as these of British endurance sixty years ago.

THE PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING RECONSTRUCTION.

As we have had occasion to point out previously, England has no present reason to be ashamed of her political thinkers. Whether the lessons that they are inculcating will be heeded at the great resettlement the future alone can show, but if they are not, it will be because the men of action deliberately disregard the men of thought. The fundamental problems of politics are being handled by men who combine a first-rate knowledge of political science with an equal knowledge of history. Moreover, many of them can set forth their ideas in a style that is as attractive as it is perspicuous. Nothing is more remarkable than the fact that upon the deepest issues most of them are in substantial agreement.

This proposition is appropriately illustrated by the first two works on our list. There is not the slightest indication that they were written in any way in concert, yet the basis of the argument is the same in both.

Mr. Ramsay Muir, in 'Nationalism and Internationalism,' starts from the assumption that our Western civilization rests upon two essential principles—law, regarded in a particular manner, and liberty; the latter we owe to Athens, and the former, at least in the way in which it became effective, to Rome. These principles are not antithetical, but interdependent; for liberty without the restraining influence of a thoroughly diffused sense of legality descends into anarchy; and law without liberty is the enemy of progress, and deadens and ultimately kills a society in which it obtains absolute dominion, as we may see in the history of the later Roman Empire. The two principles could not be better set forth than they are by Mr. Muir:—

"The first of these principles is the belief in Law as something that ought to be obeyed not merely because it represents the arbitrary will of a master, human or divine, who has the power to punish its infraction, but because it represents in some real measure the organized will and conscience of the community, and because obedience is ultimately for the benefit both of the community and of the individual" (p. 13).

"The second distinctive conception of Western civilization is the belief in Liberty as one of the ultimately desirable things, and the highest glory of manhood. Because Liberty is a living spirit, and not a dead formula, it evades exact definition, and the struggle to attain it has taken infinitely variable and often mutually inconsistent

Nationalism and Internationalism. By Ramsay Muir. (Constable & Co., 4s. 6d. net.)

The Commonwealth of Nations. Part I. Edited by L. Curtis. (Macmillan & Co., 6s. net.)

Introduction to the Study of International Relations. By various Authors. (Macmillan & Co., 2s. net.)

Introductory Atlas of International Relations. By Henry Clay and Arthur Greenwood. (Headley Bros., 1s. 6d. net.)

forms. But the assertion of it always rests implicitly in the claim of an inherent right, residing in the individual or in the group, to be guided by its own inner light in making the most of its life, its opportunities, and its powers of thought" (pp. 19 and 20).

From these premises the author develops an extremely able and closely knit argument on the evolution and the inter-relation of the principles of Nationalism and Internationalism. The meaning of nationality is well discussed, as it has been recently by a number of well-equipped writers, and this is the conclusion arrived at:—

"There seems no escape from the conclusion that nationhood must mainly determine itself by conflict. That conclusion appears to be the moral of the history of the national idea in Europe. Yet, if it seems a pessimistic conclusion, there is consolation in another moral of this history: that national lines of division, once established by conflict, are extraordinarily permanent, so that if the whole of Europe could once be completely and satisfactorily divided on national lines, there might be good hope of a cessation of strife" (pp. 56 and 57).

Following out this line of argument, the author first treats of the emergence of the idea of nationality in England, and then considers its gradual extension over large portions of Europe, particularly during the nineteenth century, which may appropriately be described as the age of Nationalism. Concurrently with this development it is shown that there have been since the beginning of modern history four great attempts to uproot the principle and to establish a world-dominion. The first was the effort of Spain, defeated on the sea by England, and on land by Holland; the second that of France under Louis XIV.; the third, after the lapse of another century, by France under Napoleon; and the fourth, and perhaps the greatest, the present war. In this sense the "Great War is the culmination of modern history." In all these struggles England, as the first of the nation-states, has been the leader of the opposition—the steady and consistent opponent of any attempt at world-dominion. That opposition has been ultimately successful in every case because of the mastery of the high seas.

Another factor of the first importance is that the principle of nationality has never been able to attain complete development in Europe. Consequently, the "obvious tools of Germany" were the non-national states of Austria and Turkey, and the area for the effort to be made was that occupied by the seething mass of dissatisfied nationalities in the Balkans and round about.

Following upon this is a study of the International idea. After describing the breakdown of the mediæval ideal of unity—one empire and one Church—Mr. Muir discusses the movement towards Internationalism which was concurrent with the uprising of the nations, and "had for its chief aim the establishment of the reign of law in the relationship between States." The two main aspects

of this movement were the various abortive attempts to form some kind of federation in Europe, and the growth of International Law. The account of the schemes of Sully and St. Pierre will probably be quite new to many readers, and the description of International Law is admirable. Then we proceed to the nineteenth century, with the Holy Alliance, the Concert of Europe, the extension of arbitration between nations, the Hague Conferences, and the further development of International Law. These may be small beginnings, but they all contain promise of growth in the future.

'The Commonwealth of Nations,' Part I., though it is also a product of *The Round Table* group, must be distinguished from the smaller work entitled 'The Problem of the Commonwealth,' already noticed at some length in these columns (see *Athenæum* for July, p. 315). The present publication is the first section of a most important historical and constructive work upon the nature of citizenship in the British Empire. Part I. is entirely historical, and from the point of view from which it is written, it certainly throws new and striking light upon many historical events. The main idea underlying these works, as well as numerous papers in *The Round Table* itself, is that of the commonwealth. The authors have borrowed this fine old English term (the older scholars always used it as the translation of *respublica*), and have narrowed its meaning to denote a particular type of state instead of the State generally. It is thus defined in *The Round Table* for June, 1916 (p. 392):—

"A commonwealth is a society of human beings living in one territory united by a common obedience to laws, the purpose of which is the enlargement of liberty. It is not an abstract personality, like the Prussian State, claiming unquestioning obedience from its citizens. Nor is it a voluntary association of people temporarily united by bonds of interest or contract. It is a community, the members of which are individually dedicated to promote one another's liberty and welfare, in obedience to the principles of justice and truth which they embody in their laws."

Obviously such an idea as this had no place in the theocratic despotisms of Asia. It began with the Greeks, "a people who differed—not in degree, but in kind—from those of Asia because they were no longer dominated by habit."

The basic idea is clearly the same as that of Mr. Muir. The twin props of the commonwealth are law and liberty, and the destruction or the inordinate growth of either ensures its fall. It is only in the development of it that the respective authors take different lines. Mr. Muir looks forward to a possible growth of Internationalism on a basis of nationality that will keep the peace; Mr. Curtis and his coadjutors to a federation that will unite the British Empire into the greatest of all commonwealths.

For the rest, it must suffice to say that the historical chapters are excellently

written, and present certain aspects of history in a more satisfactory manner than any other work that we know. This especially applies to the account of the opening of the High Seas under Prince Henry the Navigator and his successors—a feature the importance of which national histories are apt to obscure; the account of the old Colonial system; that of the union with Scotland—commonly passed over with a brief reference; and the American War of Independence viewed as the "great schism" of the commonwealth.

We must confess to a certain sense of disappointment in turning to the 'Introduction to the Study of International Relations.' Being a series of essays by different writers, it seems to lack the unity of conception and purpose that is such a strong feature of the other two works. The first two essays on 'War and Peace since 1815' and 'The Causes of Modern Wars' do not compare at all favourably in grasp of fundamental principles with Mr. Muir's pages covering the same ground; and the same may be said of the one on 'International Law.' On the other hand, the two by Mr. Greenwood on 'International Economic Relations' and 'The Growth of Freedom,' and that by Mr. Kerr on 'Political Relations between Advanced and Backward Peoples,' well repay careful study. In the last-mentioned paper the exposition of principles is clear and convincing upon an important subject with a scanty literature. In this relation it is curious to note that the bibliography makes no reference to Lord Bryce's *Romanes Lecture* with the same title.

The 'Introductory Atlas of International Relations' is excellent value for eighteenpence. Of course the maps are sketch maps only, but they appear to bring out the important matters, though they do not give the physical features. The latter are given for Europe in one map of the series; and the others can be used in conjunction with that one. The authors explain their purpose thus:—

"The object of the following collection of sketch maps is to illustrate international relations in the opening years of the twentieth century. It aims at supplementing the ordinary school atlas of physical and political geography, and should be used in connexion with such an atlas. Its purpose can be indicated best, perhaps, by explaining why so large a proportion of historical maps are included. The reasons are two: first, that it is only by historical maps that the arbitrary character of the existing state-system of Europe can be illustrated; and second, that contemporary political ideas can be understood only by reference to past history."

The Introduction and the notes are admirable, and give a very large amount of information, including references to books. Finally, the printing and the paper are good, and that is something to be thankful for in these days. H. J. R.

SUPER-ORGANIZATION.

'THE ELEMENTS OF RECONSTRUCTION' endeavours to set forth in outline "a complete and consistent liberal and progressive policy in British affairs." Like some other books to which we have referred in previous issues of *The Athenæum*, it is primarily economic, going so far indeed as to propose that our constitutional system should be reorganized on an economic basis! We feel strongly that any attempt to approach the problem of Reconstruction from the economic end will prove in the long run to be "bad business." In any case, Reconstruction is a great social task needing a spiritual motive, and not primarily a material question to be solved by the application of an economic motive.

The authors of 'The Elements of Reconstruction' deal with other than merely economic problems, but the critical reader will inevitably feel that the real emphasis of the book is on these questions. Industrial reconstruction is to be on the lines of syndication. What the authors call the small hundred-thousand-pound concern is, in the interests of efficiency, to give way to "nationalized" industries. If we understand the book aright, however, what they mean is the establishment of huge monopolies, the profits from which go into the same pockets as at present. The idea of "syndication without confiscation" (the writers are convinced of the "absurdity of expropriation") is to apply also to agriculture. These large-scale methods, it is pointed out, would render possible economies in production, through better utilization of equipment, greater specialization, and so forth, and would give full scope for technical research. "Syndication on a national scale" had already begun in this country and in other countries prior to the War. The movement will, undoubtedly, be strengthened as a result of the War. Many of our industries, however, have not yet reached the stage when "syndication" is possible, and something less Napoleonic must be hoped for in the meantime. What is more serious in the scheme suggested is that industries which are "national" in scope would not necessarily serve the public good, as the book assumes. There appears to be no reference to any safeguards which shall protect the consumer from monopolistic industries.

It is argued that large-scale industries, miscalled "national" industries, could give Labour much better terms and greater security. Guild Socialism is criticized on the ground that it does not recognize the "fundamental principle... that new social classes cannot be suddenly created." The passage is italicized by the authors, who apparently consider it as a discovery. We should imagine, however, that it has been italicized in the minds of the leaders of the Guild Socialist movement.

The Elements of Reconstruction. Reprinted from *The Times*. With an Introduction by Viscount Milner. (Nisbet & Co., 1s. net.)

In the chapter on 'Problems of Political Adaptation,' the writers, on the assumption that the inhabitants of a place "have scarcely anything in common except a postal address," plump for "occupational constituencies"! The glorification of economic function can go no further!

Books on Reconstruction must inevitably be of little value if they beg the question of the purpose of Reconstruction. The first step must be to formulate the ends which the community desires to attain. Once these are clear, methods and measures can be brought to the test of criticism. In the book under review the purpose is never stated; it is always implied. Most of the books we have seen dealing with Reconstruction assume that the undefined purpose is one upon which everybody is agreed. In point of fact, the divergence of opinion upon methods and measures of Reconstruction is due to a divergence of ideal. We need therefore, to begin with, discussions of first principles rather than details of future policy.

FICTION.

Vesprie Towers. By Theodore Watts-Dunton. (Smith, Elder & Co., 6s. net.)

IN 'The Life and Letters of Theodore Watts-Dunton' we are told that he began to write 'Vesprie Towers' in 1898, and that he "completed it after two or three years of almost incessant application." Easily perused at one sitting, this novel does not smell of the lamp or persuade us that its admirable author expended as much time on it as his biographers assert he did. The beauty and freshness of parts of it are very acceptable, as also are some pages of humorous incident and characterization. Plot is not its strong point, but the extraordinary coincidences which partly account for what is regretably artificial in the effect of the book have some artistic excuse, because the reader is carefully prepared at the start to find Luck acting as a benign magician for the benefit of Mr. Watts-Dunton's golden-haired heroine.

His theme is the union, after preliminary antagonism, of an aristocratic girl (Violet Vesprie) and the poet-son of a prizefighter. Violet through poverty passes from an ancestral home, fit for a poet of Tennysonian lordliness, to such homes as the needy obtained in the London of circa 1850. On p. 214 the soft-hearted novelist refuses, in a manner somewhat suggestive of a kind *raconteuse* tactfully regaling a nursery audience, to distress himself by a complete recital of her sufferings, and admirers of such relentless fiction as 'Liza of Lambeth' will be inclined to laugh at him. Such restraint and a curious piece of delicacy on p. 126 ("Did he pray? Perhaps so. The scene is too sacred...") might supply illustrations for an improving dissertation on 'The Artist cowed by his Subject'; but, as Watts-Dunton had no pretensions to

be a realist, we will content ourselves by saying that the foreknowledge of consolations provided for Violet by the "Vesprie Luck" might have steeled his mind against too great a compassion for her in her brave attempts to earn her living.

The value of the novel lies chiefly in its beauty of spirit and in its evocation of beautiful images. It is the novel of a man who adopts, *faute de mieux*, such a "plot" as would serve a "sweated" writer of feuilletons; but it is also the novel of a man who can pour into any mould not repulsive to his finest feelings the beautiful material of literature. Thus the child Violet's friendship with the dreaded mortgagee of Vesprie Towers links the reader to both characters; and when, an orphan, she lives alone, though secretly guarded by an unloved poet, in her huge hermitage, the joy of intelligent girlhood among books is depicted in a manner worthy to fan a spark of literary enthusiasm in a typical "flapper." Near the end we have a scene in verse as mellifluous as 'The Coming of Love,' in which the heroine is represented by her poet-lover as extemporizing stanzas aloud in her sleep. One might say, perhaps, that Watts-Dunton, desiring movement for his story, extemporized rather too obviously the devices for producing it.

At the same time Watts-Dunton does not altogether despise the haunting veracity of the realist. A hopelessly vulgar millionaire eats a five-pound note in a sandwich; a lodging-house chest of drawers has string instead of handles: he sees both, and places them vividly before us. Moreover, a little quotation from the London part of his story may serve to show that he could blend realism with poetic imaginativeness:—

"Observing that Violet's eyes were fixed upon the oil-cloth covering the table, the glossy surface of which had cracked and peeled off, showing the canvas beneath, she added, 'As to them cracks, I've some stuff that I can fill them up with so that you could never notice them.'

"Violet was merely thinking how much the colour of the table-cloth reminded her of the skins of horse-chestnuts that she used to love to see shining in the long grass in Vesprie Park."

A capital example of Watts-Dunton's power of handling the jocosely real, and of weaving it into his poetic fantasy, is the chapter called 'The Rod-Peelers,' describing a rural kissing game in which his heroine is involved.

In conclusion it is certain that this novel, though it does not seem to be quite complete (*vide* p. 121), will repay the perusal of any one in sympathy with Watts-Dunton's idea of beauty. Its craftsmanship is not worthy of a critic of his high reputation, but its spiritual essence is thoroughly characteristic of one who declared that "it is only a poet who really knows what love at its tensest can really be."

LIST OF NEW BOOKS

Prepared in co-operation with the Library Association.

The method of classification in the following list needs a few words of explanation. The scheme adopted is the Dewey Decimal System, which starts with a series of ten main classes, that are divided into ten subdivisions, and these again into ten subsections, and so on to any extent of minute classification. This system has secured general recognition in English-speaking countries, and is by far the most popular among librarians.

This List does not, as a rule, attempt to proceed beyond the main classes or their most general subdivisions. A more minute classification will be used when the various items are combined into a volume, forming a guide to the contents and relative value of the publications for the year. At the same time, subclasses are indicated, for the benefit of librarians and others familiar with the system, by the class-numbers given at the end of each entry. The first numeral in these represents the main class; the second one of the subdivisions, and so on.

A Committee of Specialists appointed by the Library Association have marked with asterisks those works in the List which they consider most suitable for purchase by Public Library Authorities.

100 PHILOSOPHY.

*Bevan (J. O.). HANDBOOK OF THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF PHILOSOPHY. Chapman & Hall, 1916. 7½ in. 223 pp. appendices, 5/ n. 109

This book should be very useful to students who wish for a brief history of philosophical thought and its development; but its chief value lies in the concise biographical and descriptive notes on philosophers and philosophical systems.

*Brock (A. Clutton). THE ULTIMATE BELIEF. Constable, 1916. 7½ in. 107 pp., 2/6 n. 171

A thoughtful volume on the need for teaching the rising generation how to think clearly about the threefold activities of man's nature in religious, scientific, and æsthetic realms, which the author summarizes as a "philosophy of the spirit."

Crawford (J. Forsyth). THE RELATION OF INFERENCE TO FACT IN MILL'S LOGIC. Chicago, University of Chicago Press [1916]. 10 in. 50 pp. paper, 2/6 n. 161

One of a series of monographs published by the Department of Philosophy at Chicago University.

Dinnis (Enid M.). GOD'S FAIRY TALES: stories of the supernatural in everyday life. Sands, 1916. 7½ in. 224 pp. 3/6 n. 133

The title is well chosen, the tales being, so to speak, midway between the fairy story and the supernatural episode.

*Höfding (Harald). LA PHILOSOPHIE DE BERGSON: exposé et critique; traduit d'après l'édition danoise; avec un avant-propos par Jacques de Coussange, suivi d'une lettre de M. Henri Bergson à l'auteur (*Bibliothèque de Philosophie contemporaine*). Paris, Alcan, 1916. 7½ in. 176 pp. appendix, paper, 2 fr. 50. 194.9

This work is a translation of a course of lectures delivered by Prof. Höfding before the University of Copenhagen during the winter of 1913-14. The well-known Danish author seeks to correct some misinterpretations or misconceptions, and is especially at pains to defend M. Bergson from the charge of anti-intellectualism. The second chapter is devoted to the subject of intuition. Other chapters deal with the philosophy of evolution, with psychology and physiology, and the final chapter treats of metaphysics.

Innes (Mary). CHASING THE BLUE BIRD. Methuen [1916]. 127 pp., 3/6 n. 171.4

Friendly talks on the happiness to be found on the open road, in mountaineering, literature, art, work, and the home, showing how desirable it is to cultivate the habit of happiness. The author writes hopefully of the future of England in her final chapter, 'Warfare and Emancipation.'

Macleod (Kenneth). THE TRIUNITY OF MATTER, FORCE, AND MIND. Glasgow, Macdougall, 1916. 8½ in. 14 pp. paper. 104

A pamphlet in three sections—ontological, psychological, ethical. Writing in "aphorisms," the author starts from "the fundamental fact in existence and cognition" set forth in his title, and arrives at a code of ethics based on evolution and adaptation. There is nothing revolutionary in his reasoning.

Mercier (Charles). HUMAN TEMPERAMENTS: studies in character. Scientific Press [1916]. 8 in. 91 pp. paper, 1/ n. 137

Readable essays on different types of character. The writer draws distinctions between being clever and being capable—Germany is the former, he says, and England the latter—and shows that he has read widely and also studied human nature at close quarters to good purpose.

Merrington (Ernest Northeroft). THE PROBLEM OF PERSONALITY: a critical and constructive study in the light of recent thought. Macmillan, 1916. 7½ in. 239 pp. index, 5/ n. 126

A suggestive survey and criticism of the views of a few recent philosophers, followed by a constructive study of the subject from Dr. Merrington's own point of view.

O'Donnell (Elliott). TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS A GHOST HUNTER; with illustrations by Phyllis Vere Campbell and H. C. Bevan-Petman. Heath & Cranton [1916]. 235 pp. il., 7/6 n. 133.1

The writer does not claim to be a "scientific psychical researcher," but believes that he "inherits in some degree the faculty of psychic perceptiveness from a long line of Celtic ancestry." Mr. O'Donnell has also the Celtic gift of telling an uncanny story racily and humorously, and here describes, without using the real names of people and houses, his experiences as a professional investigator of haunted places.

200 RELIGION.

A la Belgique: Manifeste des Catholiques Espagnols: traduction française. Paris, Plon-Nourrit, 1916. 9 in. 32 pp. paper. 261.7

The prominent and highly influential Spanish Catholics who have signed this manifesto begin by recalling that, as a neutral state, Spain can favour neither the Anglo-Franco-Russian nor the Austro-Germano-Turkish alliance. They then discuss the violation of Belgian neutrality, and the criminal acts laid to the charge of the German invaders. In view of the contradictory statements regarding the latter, the signatories reserve their opinion. The case of the violation of Belgian neutrality presents itself differently: it is pointed out that the act was avowed by the German Chancellor himself, that the injustice to the Belgian people exceeds that to other nations, and that it was the duty as well as the right of Belgium to maintain strict neutrality. Hence the attitude adopted by Belgium has a particular moral value; and the manifesto concludes with an emphatic expression of the wish that, whatever may be the result of the war, Belgium may receive reparation for her present misfortunes and the entire restoration of her independent nationality.

The Archbishops' Committee on Church and State: REPORT. S.P.C.K., 1916. 7½ in. 128 pp. index, paper, 6d. 261.7

The Committee was appointed, in response to a resolution passed on July 4, 1913, by the Representative Church Council, "to inquire what changes are advisable in order to secure in the relations of Church and State a fuller expression of the spiritual independence of the Church as well as of the national recognition of religion." The main proposal in the report is that the Church be given the right to legislate, and that means be provided at the same time by which full powers of scrutiny, criticism, and veto shall be reserved to the State. Thus, it is considered, would be attained "spiritual independence on the basis of establishment." One proposal, that of disestablishment, is mentioned in the report "more by way of giving completeness" to the survey than because it is conceived as coming within the terms of reference.

The Archbishops' Committee on Church and State: SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS OF THE REPORT. S.P.C.K., 1916. 8½ in. 8 pp. paper, 1d. n. 261.7

The essential proposal is that the Representative Church Council, reformed, and under the title of "Church Council," should receive statutory recognition and be given real legislative powers in Church matters, subject to a Parliamentary veto. This pamphlet contains a summary of the constitution of the proposed Church Council, of the method of legislation, and of the manner in which the suggested reforms might be brought about. There are notes on the differences in the constitution of the proposed "Church Council" and of the existing "Representative Church Council"; on the proposed Ecclesiastical Committee of the Privy Council; on the Parochial Church Councils; and on the importance of the proposals for members of the Church of England.

Armitage (J. J. R.). NO CHURCH: NO EMPIRE. Robert Scott, 1916. 7½ in. 191 pp. bibliog., 3/6 n. 261.7

Written to prove that the Church, using the word broadly to indicate Christianity, has not failed in the present crisis, but is the true cause of Britain's greatness. The author identifies Socialism with Prussianism, and condemns both as materialistic and anti-Christian. He discusses in a superficial way poverty, its causes and cure.

Bloss (W. Escott). 'TWIXT THE OLD AND THE NEW: a study in the life and times of John Henry, Cardinal Newman. S.P.C.K., 1916. 7½ in. 267 pp. il. pers. bibliog. appendixes, 5/ n. 283

A careful detailed study of the period of the Oxford Movement, and particularly of Cardinal Newman.

The Book of Job; with an introduction by G. K. Chesterton, and illustrated in colour by C. Mary Tongue. Palmer & Hayward [1916]. 10 in. 127 pp., 10/6 n. 223.1

The introduction by Mr. G. K. Chesterton is most characteristic and suggestive. The illustrations, though somewhat crude and exotic in line and colour, are distinctly suitable.

Boyd (Francis). PLAIN HINTS FOR RETREATANTS (*Retreat Manuals*, No. 2). Wells Gardner [1916]. 5½ in. 16 pp. paper, 1d. 269

The object of this pamphlet is to give simple hints to persons who contemplate going into "retreat," but have had no experience of the life in a retreat house.

British and Foreign Bible Society. FOR THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS: popular report for the year 1915-16. *Bible House* [1916]. 8½ in. 92 pp. 206

Clarke (F. J.). THE WORLD, THE WAR, AND THE CROSS. *Allen & Unwin* [1916]. 7½ in. 91 pp. paper, 2/ n. 261.7

The author of this work discusses the relations of the world, that is to say, "human life as an ordered whole, considered apart from God," to the Church, especially at the present time, in the light of some of the problems raised by the war. He endeavours to show that the Church is unreasonably accused of responsibility for "the present discontent," and argues that on some occasions Christ seems to teach definitely a doctrine of resistance. The word "Church" is used, not of any specific Church, but of all would-be well-livers who are mindful of God.

Contemplations of the Dread and Love of God: done into modern English by Frances M. M. Comper from the MS. Harleian 2409 in the British Museum (*Angelus Series*). *Washbourne* [1916]. 6½ in. 180 pp. glossary, front. 231.6

This work has been transcribed from MS. Harl. 2409, the earliest of the manuscripts in the British Museum, with modernized spelling; and where a modern word is inserted in the text, the archaic one is given in a foot-note. The treatise was ascribed by Wynkyn de Worde in his edition of 1506 to Richard Rolle (d. 1349), but in its style—"clear and simple, unlike the involved and latinized style of 'The Fire of Love'"—it reminds Miss Comper of Walter Hilton rather than of the Hermit of Hampole.

***Coomaraswamy (Ananda).** BUDDHA AND THE GOSPEL OF BUDDHISM. *Harrop*, 1916. 9 in. 370 pp. with illustrations in colour by Abanindro Nāth Tagore and Nanda Lal Bose, and 32 photographs, index, 15/ n. 294

To those who have never heard the call "to leave the marketplace" the gospel of the Buddha is incomprehensible. But most men have heard that call, though few have heeded it, and to both these classes of mankind the name of Gautama recalls longings and desires for a something missing or incomplete in life as they have known it. Let them turn to the beautiful epitome of Dr. Coomaraswamy on the Buddha, a work at once concise and exhaustive. The author begins with a life of the Founder; he then gives a classification of the ground of Buddhism in an historical sense, and compares it with the ground of contemporaneous Hindu philosophy. This gives him all that is logically necessary for an a priori synthesis, and enables him to expound clearly the subsequent developments of Buddhist thought. The final part deals with Buddhist art, and here the author treats of his subject not at all as one set a task, but as one who in the mere joy of the doing felt delight. The matter and the form of his thesis leave little to be desired. Some modern Orientalists hold that it was a mischance that the course of Buddhism was diverted from its mother-stream of Brahmanic thought. In this the author agrees. The book is finely illustrated.

Davey (W. R.), ed. METHODS OF CHRISTIAN WORK: hints for preachers, teachers, and lay workers by the Bishop of Salisbury, Bishop Thornton, Prebendary Carlile, and other Church Army workers; with foreword by the Bishop of London. *Allenson* [1916]. 7½ in. 159 pp., 1/6 n. 266.3
A new edition with a changed title.

Denison (Henry Phipps). THE MYSTERY OF MARRIAGE. *Robert Scott*, 1916. 7½ in. 122 pp., 2/ n. 265.5
A book on the teachings of the Anglican Church concerning the institution of marriage, and the principles underlying it.

Devine (Minos). ECCLESIASTES; or, the confessions of an adventurous soul: a practical application of the book of Koheleth, called "Ecclesiastes." *Macmillan*, 1916. 7½ in. 245 pp. appendix, index, 4/6 n. 223.8

Notwithstanding the general view that the book of Koheleth, or Ecclesiastes, belongs to a much later date than the age of Solomon, there is much controversy respecting its authorship. It is undecided whether it is the work of one writer, or of several authors or editors. Some scholars deny its integrity and happy conclusion; others leave critical questions open. Many notable critics, among them Plumptre and Delitzsch, accept the book as a record of one man's struggle and triumph. Mr. Devine's point of view is based upon this interpretation. His book is intended for the general reader, and is not a commentary, but "the sympathetic study of an experience."

The Elements of Pain and Conflict in Human Life, considered from a Christian Point of View: being lectures delivered at the Cambridge Summer Meeting, 1916, by members of the University. *Cambridge, University Press*, 1916. 7½ in. 209 pp., 4/6 n. 231.8

This includes lectures by Dr. Sorley, Dean W. Moore Ede, the Rev. Dr. F. R. Tennant, the Rev. J. W. Oman, and Dr. V. H. Stanton, who writes the prefatory note. The main object is to "deal directly with those difficulties for Christian Theism which are raised by the spectacle of conflict and suffering in the world."

Forde (Georgiana M.). HEROES AND WRITERS OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. *S.P.C.K.*, 1916. 8 in. 211 pp. il., 3/6 n. 264.03

An interesting commentary on the Prayer Book, taken in detail and examined from an historical and comparative point of view.

Forsyth (P. T.). THE JUSTIFICATION OF GOD: lectures for war-time on a Christian theodicy. *Duckworth*, 1916. 7½ in. 241 pp., 2/6 n. 263.8

A thoughtful and carefully written attempt to bring the resources of modern learning to bear on the subject, and to place within reach of all a rational conclusion on this problem of faith.

Freyer (Dermot). FOR CHRISTMAS AND FOR EASTER: little poems of Christian tradition; with drawings by C. Gordon Hayward. *Glaisher* [1916]. 7½ in. 10 pp. il. paper, 1/ n. 245

Seven short poems, dedicated to Monsignor Edmond Nolan, written by a captain in the London Irish Rifles, and illustrated by a private lately in the same regiment. These slight efforts, which deal with such subjects as 'Calvary Clover,' 'Hosanna,' 'The Aspen,' and the like, show more devotional feeling than marked literary merit.

Genge (Robert Sealy). A KALENDAR OF HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN AND THE ENGLISH HYMNAL FOR THE YEAR OF GRACE 1917. *Oxford, University Press (Mifflord)* [1916]. 6½ in. 28 pp. appendix, paper, 3d. 245

This is the twenty-first annual issue of the Rev. R. S. Genge's 'Kalendar of Hymns Ancient and Modern,' which is now also a guide to the use of the 'English Hymnal.'

Grane (William Leighton). CHURCH DIVISIONS AND CHRISTIANITY. *Macmillan*, 1916. 8½ in. 305 pp. index, 5/ n. 280

A careful and instructive study of an important subject.

***Harris (J. Rendel).** THE ORIGIN OF THE CULT OF ARTEMIS: a lecture delivered at the John Rylands Library on the 14th March, 1916 (reprinted from 'The Bulletin of the John Rylands Library,' April-July, 1916). *Longmans*, 1916. 10 in. 39 pp. front., 1/ n. 292

Following lines similar to those which have yielded successful results in the study of the cults of Dionysus and Apollo, the author discusses in detail the case of Artemis, the goddess of streams and marshes. She may be regarded, he concludes, as a witch with a herb garden, the patroness of women's medicine and magic. The mugwort (*Artemisia*) and springwort are her most powerful charms. Artemis does not operate with philtres or artificial stimulants; and the main form of her protective magic consists in the plucking of the mugwort on St. John's Eve and wearing it in the girdle. For this reason the mugwort is known as St. John's girdle. It was really Diana's girdle, Our Lady's girdle, or, as the Venetians call it, "herba della Madonna." Dr. Rendel Harris's lecture is a valuable contribution to the literature of religious origins.

Holden (J. Stuart). THE CONFIDENCE OF FAITH. *Robert Scott*, 1916. 7½ in. 160 pp., 2/6 n. 234.2

The author seeks to interpret the ways of God with the nation and the individual, and present a view of Christian life and duty from the War outlook.

Hughes (William). A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF THE CYMRU: earliest period to the present time. *Elliot Stock*, 1916. 9 in. 427 pp. il. index, 10/ n. 283
New edition, revised, with 72 illustrations.

Hutton (R. E.). THE LIFE BEYOND: thoughts on the intermediate state and the soul in the unseen world. *Robert Scott*, 1916. 7½ in. 125 pp. appendix, 2/ n. 236.4

Mr. Hutton wishes to show that the dead were prayed for before the Christian era, and that the practice has prevailed in the Church to the present time, though prayers of intercession for the dead were removed from the Service Books in the sixteenth century. "Belief in the efficacy of prayer for the dead is everywhere reviving," he says, "and that not merely in the Church of England, but even in the Nonconformist bodies."

Jones (Rufus M.). THE INNER LIFE. *New York, Macmillan*, 1916. 7½ in. 205 pp., 3/6 n. 242

The author considers the various phases of spiritual introspection and consciousness; these, in his opinion, are of importance at the present day as giving some repose and relief from the turmoil of the outer world.

McNeile (Alan Hugh). AFTER THIS MANNER PRAY YE: studies in the Lord's Prayer. *Cambridge, Heffer*, 1916. 6½ in. 97 pp., 1/3 n. 226.9

An earnest and detailed exposition of the Lord's Prayer.

***Mathieson (William Law).** CHURCH AND REFORM IN SCOTLAND: a history from 1797 to 1843. *Glasgow, MacLehose*, 1916. 9 in. 390 pp. 285.2

This is, Dr. Mathieson informs us, the conclusion of a work published under four different titles and begun nineteen years ago. It is certainly a notable contribution to the study of the Scottish Church, and deals with a period which, to the layman, is comparatively unknown.

Mellor (Stanley A.). THE LAST VICTORY: studies in religious optimism. *The Liverpool Booksellers*, 1916. 7½ in. 51 pp. boards, 1/ n. 234.2

Dr. Mellor preaches the invincibility of good by evil, and the merit of defying, even mocking, Death and the powers that strive to cow humanity. His faith is more than that mere optimism which seeks to blind itself to difficulties; it is, rather, the confident consciousness that right cannot but triumph; he is direct and forgoes introspection, thereby assuring weight and value to what he says.

Moore (Clifford Herschel). THE RELIGIOUS THOUGHT OF THE GREEKS: from Homer to the triumph of Christianity. *Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press (Milford)*, 1916. 8½ in. 392 pp. appendix, index. 292

An interesting and suggestive analysis of a rather difficult and complex theme. It should, however, in our opinion, be read in company with other works, such as King's 'Gnostics': the subject is too vast for one volume, and comparative points of view are essential to study of this nature, in which every phase can claim a bookshelf to itself.

"A Paper" (Ad Alta); by Lucis: a paper read to the University Graduates Club, 15th February, 1916. *Birmingham, Cornish*, 1916. 8½ in. 27 pp., 6d. 204

The pseudonymous author of this thoughtful address passes in review the latter-day methods and aims of the principal faculties and professions. Of medicine, his view is in the main favourable. Of lawyers, he asks whether they are anything more than hewers of wood and drawers of water. Science, he suggests, in its ministrations to the forces of destruction, has no elemental idea of right and wrong. In regard to commerce, his remarks are scathing:—

"The whole system of Political Economy has been built on faulty pillars, and it is to be hoped for the world's salvation that it will now be shaken in pieces to the foundations. The principles of the use and position of money are essentially vicious, and there is not a single noble sentiment to be found in them. As an example, you may take the article on 'Company' in the last edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' It is worth reading, as a history in scoundrelism....[From commerce] we may at least learn.....what to avoid."

Of the Church, in which the author includes ministers of all denominations, he remarks that to him it is "a fearful, if not a fateful thing" that it has been silent. "To whom," he asks, "shall be given the reconstruction of the World?" May it be a reincarnation of the Christ? Without offering any definite plan for reconstruction, he suggests that there might be greater co-operation between the professions, some of which could indeed learn from one another. Science, for instance, might learn from the Church that man is not a mere machine; and the Church, while aiming at the highest good, might learn from Science "its methods, and its unswerving submission to Truth."

Pearson (Charlotte). AMARE DEUS EST. *Methuen*, 1916. 7½ in. 119 pp., 5/ n. 231.6

A series of allegories of the life of man, from remote times to our own, with the one dominant idea at the back of all that Love is the greatest power in the world, and that God is love. They are well written and earnest, but not more convincing than the majority of the lesser works of this order.

Sanday (William) and Williams (Norman Powell). FORM AND CONTENT IN THE CHRISTIAN TRADITION: a friendly discussion. *Longmans*, 1916. 8½ in. 182 pp., 6/ n. 225

An article 'On Continuity of Thought and Relativity of Expression,' contributed by Dr. Sanday to *The Modern Churchman* for June, 1915, occupies the first place in this volume, the rest of which embodies a discussion which arose between the author of the article and the Rev. N. P. Williams of Exeter College. The principal subjects under debate are the Modernist views of the New Testament, the meanings to be attached to the words of the Creeds, and the question of miracles.

***Spence (Lewis).** MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA. *Harrap*, 1916. 9 in. 411 pp. 8 col. pl. 32 il. glossary and index, 8/6 n. 299.3

Mr. Spence, our leading authority on Mexican archaeology and mythology, has here given a popular account of the religion and mythology of ancient Babylonia and Assyria, a subject which he knows well. With the general reader in view, he has endeavoured, not to separate the gold of romance from the darker ore of antiquarian research, but to blend romance and knowledge. The result, with a theme so rich in enchantment, is a picturesque and fascinating book, that, if it does not add to knowledge, will add extensively to the band of readers interested in comparative religion and ancient history. The illustrations are of unequal merit. The coloured stage-effects by Evelyn Paul remind us of the pictorial Bibles of our youth. On the other hand, the photographs are mostly appropriate and instructive. There is a first-class index.

Swete (Henry Barclay). THE FORGIVENESS OF SINS: a study in the Apostles' Creed. *Macmillan*, 1916. 7½ in. 211 pp. index, 2/6 n. 238.1

This volume contains the substance of a course of lectures delivered at Cambridge in 1915 to a class consisting chiefly of candidates for the ministry of the Church of England; and parts of the first and third sections of the book were given in the form of Lenten instructions at St. Mary's, Hitchin, during the present year.

Tinarajadāsa (C.). THE MESSAGE OF THE FUTURE. *Glasgow, Star Publishing Trust*, 1916. 6½ in. 157 pp. por. 212

Articles reprinted from two journals of the Order of the Star in the East, and *The Young Age*. The writer is a theosophist, and like the other members of his order believes in the coming of a great "World-Teacher," whose probable "Message to a world at war" is discussed in the first essay. The war shows, he says, that "the great World Spirit is being reborn," that "the great Spirit of Life is striving for greater advance" because "that which we have called 'civilization' is the most uncivil thing that we have in life." He sees other wars (between coloured and white peoples, for instance) looming ahead, because the nations put "trade before love, economics before beauty." The writer is an idealist and lover of beauty, and the little book is full of happiness and hope, and should help many people, even those who hold contrary views.

Twining (Agatha G.). DISCIPLESHIP: what it means. *Pearson*, 1916. 6½ in. 94 pp. paper, 6d. n. 248

A devotional manual, consisting of a series of texts on discipleship, classified under subject-headings and for special occasions, and prayers and meditations, closing with a "plan for a month's meditation on the great principles of Christian discipleship."

The Vocation of Empire: a course of sermons preached in the Church of St. Michael, Cornhill, in Lent, 1916. *S.P.C.K.*, 1916. 7 in. 79 pp., 6d. 261.7

Six sermons, by the Rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill, Bishop Copleston, Archdeacon Harper, the Rev. William Temple, and others, dealing with national responsibility, the duty of England to India, and allied topics.

Wilberforce (Basil). AFTER DEATH, WHAT? (*Purple Series: Books of Devotion and Meditation*). *Elliot Stock* [1916]. 6 in. 80 pp., 1/6 n. 237

A little book of consolation for those who are bereaved and distressed by the problem of the life after death.

Wilberforce (Basil). THE POWER OF FAITH. *Elliot Stock*, 1916. 7½ in. 188 pp., 3/ n. 252.4

A volume of sermons by the late Archdeacon of Westminster.

Winnington-Ingram (Arthur Foley), Bishop of London. CLEANSING LONDON. *Pearson*, 1916. 7½ in. 64 pp. paper, 6d. n. 252.6

These three fearless, outspoken addresses, with which the Bishop of London launched the National Mission of Repentance and Hope last September, have already been much quoted and criticized in the press. The publishers hope that they will acquire "quite a new usefulness and permanence" in book-form, and induce the authorities to take vigorous action.

Younger Women and the Church of England: being a report of the Girls' Special Committee of the Central Committee of Women's Church Work (founded as a Continuation Committee of the Pan-Anglican Congress, 1908). *S.P.C.K.*, 1916. 9 in. 80 pp. paper, 6d. n. 267.432

The result of a Girls' Special Committee formed to inquire into the subject of what could be learnt from the earnestness of the service of the younger women and the freshness of their outlook. The President, Vice-President, and Hon. Secretary of the Central Committee of Women's Church Work were also members of the committee.

300 SOCIOLOGY.

Ashby (Arthur W.). THE RURAL PROBLEM (*Social Reconstruction Pamphlets*, ed. by Arthur Greenwood, No. 1). *National Council of Adult School Unions* [1916]. 8½ in. 40 pp. paper, 3d. 334.6

If all the pamphlets in this series are as thorough, reasonable, and well-balanced as this first one, the series is likely to be of outstanding merit and utility. The blend of statistical information and clear deduction combined with spiritual thought and foresight could not fail to make it interesting, even if it were not written in a straightforward good style.

Ball (Walter William Rouse) and Venn (J. A.), ed. ADMISSIONS TO TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE: vol. 1. *Macmillan*, 1916. 9 in. 387 pp. 3 appendixes (86 pp.), general index (240 pp.), 21/ n. 378.42

The first of a series of five volumes containing a record of the admissions to Trinity College, Cambridge, from 1546 to 1900. In an appendix is a record (compiled by Mr. A. E. Stamp, and as complete as the extant documents permit) of the names of the King's Scholars, and the Masters of King's Hall, from 1317 to 1546.

Beck (James Montgomery). THE UNITED STATES AND THE WAR: addresses; with introductions by Viscount Bryce and Rear-Admiral R. E. Peary, U.S.N. retired; edited by Barr Ferree. *New York, Pennsylvania Society, 249 West 13th Street.* 9 in. 46 pp. paper. 327.73

A report of the proceedings at a luncheon given by the Pennsylvania Society in honour of their President, Mr. Beck, after his return from a visit to France and England during the summer of this year. Mr. Beck, who is the author of a work on the origin of the war, 'The Evidence in the Case,' is pro-Ally in his sympathies and a keen advocate of "preparedness" for the United States.

Caine (Hall). OUR GIRLS: their work for the war. *Hutchinson.* 1916. 7 in. 127 pp. il., 1/n. 331.4

Articles on the national work women have done during the war, which recently appeared in the press. They are now illustrated with official photographs.

Carpenter (C. H.). WAR RESTRICTIONS AS THEY AFFECT YOUR BUSINESS: a guide to the Emergency Legislation and Regulations. *Effingham Wilson* [1916]. 10 in. 23 pp., 6d. n. 344

Useful notes by a barrister on the precautions which business men must take in order to avoid infringing the regulations against trading with the enemy; on the current income-tax and excess profits duty; and on the emergency measures taken in the principal overseas dominions.

The City Livery Club: a club for Liverymen only: SECOND ANNUAL REPORT, RULES, AND LIST OF MEMBERS, 1916-1917. *City Livery Club*, 1916-17. 8½ in. 36 pp. 367.9421

The City Livery Club, which was founded to unite the Liverymen of the ancient Guilds of the City of London, to afford them some common rallying-ground and the means of friendly intercourse, and generally to promote the interests of the Guilds, has now nearly 300 members, 65 of the City Companies being represented on the register. Members are listed alphabetically, and classified according to their various guilds.

Coote (William Alexander), ed. A ROMANCE OF PHILANTHROPY: being a record of some of the principal incidents connected with the exceptionally successful thirty years' work of the National Vigilance Association. *The National Vigilance Association*, 1916. 7½ in. 255 pp. index, 1/n. 364

This is no mere dissertation on abstract philanthropy, but a record of strenuous activity which cannot but gain the sympathy of sociologists, and, indeed, of all who desire the moral progress of humanity and its freedom from pernicious influences.

For the Right: essays and addresses by Members of the "Fight for Right Movement" [with a preface by Sir Francis Young-husband]. *Fisher Unwin* [1916]. 7½ in. 255 pp., 5/n. 327.42

A series of addresses, which were delivered at King's College, London, to explain the principles for which the Allies are fighting and to show how they may be established in the life of nations when the peace settlement has been made. The aim of the Fight for Right Movement is to keep these ideals before the nation, and prevent it from being diverted by "minor questions of trade and territory and retaliation." The authors of the papers included in the present volume are Lord Bryce, Sir Henry Newbolt, Mr. Maurice Hewlett, Mr. Wilfrid Ward, Dr. Robert Bridges, Dr. L. P. Jacks, Prof. Gilbert Murray, Prof. Ramsay Muir, Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. Philip Kerr, Mr. A. F. Whyte, Mr. H. Wickham Steed, the Rev. W. Temple, Evelyn Underhill, Mr. Arthur Boutwood, and M. Painlevé.

Giordani (Paolo). THE GERMAN COLONIAL EMPIRE: its beginning and ending; trans. by Mrs. Gustavus W. Hamilton. *Bell*, 1916. 7½ in. 159 pp., 2/6 n. 325.43

A valuable book from every point of view; though slight in compass, it gives a comprehensive and luminous account of German achievements and ambitions in Colonial policy.

The Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum: REPORT AND ACCOUNTS TO 31st DECEMBER, 1915. *B. S. Harvey, 67 Lombard Street, E.C.* [1916]. 10 in. 26 pp. 378.626

This report contains an appeal from the Governor-General of the Sudan (Sir F. Reginald Wingate) on behalf of the Lord Kitchener Sudan Memorial.

Hughes (Charles Evans). ADDRESSES, 1906-1916; with an introduction by Jacob Gould Schurman; 2nd ed.; revised with new material, including the Address of Acceptance, July 31, 1916. *Putnam*, 1916. 7½ in. 444 pp. por., 5/n. 327.73

These addresses set forth the domestic and foreign policy of the Governor of the State of New York, and the recent candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Hughes believes in international co-operation as the only guarantee of international law, and advocates an international tribunal to settle disputes, and a world parliament "to formulate international rules, to establish principles, to modify and extend international law so as to adapt it to new conditions." His domestic policy includes protection for American industries, "preparedness," and the development of the Courts as interpreters of legislation "in the expanding life of democracy."

Kingsford (Charles Lethbridge). THE STORY OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN (Middlesex Regiment). 'Country Life' Office [1916]. 9 in. 257 pp. col. front. il. index, 7/6 n. 354.429

Mr. Kingsford has done his work with care and thoroughness. Such records should be precious in times to come when we compare the great traditions of past regiments with the equally great doings of their present-day successors.

Land Settlement in South Africa: SETTLERS AND FARMERS. *Cape Town, South African Settlers' Information Committee*, 1916. 7½ in. 37 pp. paper. 325.968

Those who are desirous of settling in the Union will find in this pamphlet much information concerning climate, population, railways and railway freightage, fruit, crops, dairy produce, the sugar and tobacco industries, and other matters likely to interest an intending emigrant.

McLaren (A. D.). PEACEFUL PENETRATION. *Constable*, 1916. 7½ in. 233 pp. index, 3/6 n. 382

A study of German penetration, especially in the British Empire. The author is an Australian.

Mais (S. P. B.). A PUBLIC SCHOOL IN WAR-TIME. *Murray*, 1916. 7½ in. 177 pp., 3/6 n. 373.42

Mr. Mais's book is well worth reading. Much of what he says will surprise and perplex those who remember only their own school-days of a generation or so ago; but, at the same time, he discounts, in our opinion, the value of his writing by a certain distinctly pedagogic sentimentalism; we need not doubt his facts, but we hesitate now and again as to his constructions and general insight. In a word, we do not think the book should be taken *au pied de la lettre*. For example, we cannot agree with him as to the question of what boys and masters discuss with one another; he forgets Mr. Kipling's vitally accurate saying about the reserve of a boy. Still less do we echo his opinions on school stories: what of "Ian Hay," whom he does not even mention, but who is perhaps the most acute of all observers of public school life? Or Mr. Portman's admirable 'Hugh Rendal'? Nor is 'Stalky & Co.' a negligible asset; for all its vagaries (and the United Services College never "set up" to be a public school in the ordinary sense), there is much admirable work in it and true diagnosis. We repeat that Mr. Mais's book is worth reading, but it must be read carefully and with a grain or two of salt.

Margerison (John S.). THE NAVY'S WAY. *Duckworth*, 1916. 7½ in. 187 pp., 1/n. 359

A useful sketch of various methods, practices, and "technique" of the Navy.

***Mukerjee (Radhakamal).** THE FOUNDATIONS OF INDIAN ECONOMICS; with an introduction by Patrick Geddes. *Longmans*, 1916. 9 in. 542 pp. il. indexes, 9/n. 312.54

An important attempt to give a clear analysis of the regulative social and ethical ideals of India, to which all economic institutions must be adapted, and to indicate in a general way the lines of Indian economic advance. It is useful, apart from the social theories it propounds, for its full descriptive account of the cottage and village industries and rural credit and trade systems of India.

Purinton (Edward Earle). THE BUSINESS OF LIFE: efficiency problems and their solution. *McBride & Nast*, 1916. 7½ in. 248 pp., 6/n. 374

Many useful hints are to be found in the pages of this book, the author of which deals with the relations of health, food, thought, study, money, and other factors, to efficiency, that is to say, to the science of self-management. Mr. Purinton defines efficiency as the "power of doing one's most and best, in the shortest time and easiest way, to the satisfaction of all concerned."

Storey (Harold). THE PARIS CONFERENCE, AND TRADE AFTER THE WAR. *Fisher Unwin* [1916]. 8½ in. 32 pp. paper, 2d. 337.3

An analysis and criticism of the resolutions passed at the Paris Economic Conference. The author quotes from the President of the Trade Union Congress on Sept. 4: "The idea that animated the majority of the five millions who voluntarily enlisted was that they were taking part in a war to end war... If we are now to depart from this ideal and convert the war into a prelude to a long course of muttering enmity, we shall be breaking faith with the men who have fought for us, and these years of bloodshed and misery will have been suffered in vain."

Stowell (Ellery C.) and Munro (Henry F.). INTERNATIONAL CASES: arbitrations and incidents illustrative of international law as practised by independent States: vol. 1, PEACE. *Constable*, 1916. 8½ in. 530 pp. index, 10/6 n. 341.6

This collection is intended to present a concise account of some of the most important arbitrations. Actual cases or precedents are examined, thus helping the student by an inductive method to arrive at underlying principles.

Tillyard (Frank). LEGAL HINTS FOR SOCIAL WORKERS; compiled by Frank Tillyard: fourth edition; revised, partly re-written, and enlarged by F. H. Hamnett (*The National Union of Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland*, founded 1895). *National Union*, 1916. 8½ in. 64 pp. appendixes, paper, 6d. 331.4

Prefaced by Mrs. Creighton, this pamphlet comprises sections relating to legal advice and assistance for poor persons; the poor person's Courts; friendly intervention, compromise, and arbitration; accidents; agreements; husband and wife; children; money-lenders; will-making; and the like.

University of London. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE: ABRIDGED CALENDAR, Session 1916-1917. *Taylor & Francis*, 1916. 8½ in. 396 pp. index, 378.421

Contains an 'Outline of the History of University College,' by Dr. G. Carey Foster, in addition to the usual academic information.

Wallis (Isabel White). CHART OF THE NATURAL PROGRESSION AND CO-RELATION IN SCHOOL SUBJECTS FROM THE CHILD'S POINT OF VIEW. *Lewis*, 1916. 9½ by 12½ in. folded chart, paper, 1/6 n. 373

Assuming the possibility of standardizing "a really liberal education for youth under sixteen years of age," on which could be founded the special scholarship tests offered by public schools, the author has drawn up this chart "to show that school life is long enough to give sound instruction in the beginnings of all those subjects, scientific, practical, and literary, that make for a liberal education, if the subjects are properly co-ordinated in the mind of the child." The scheme proposed is extensive, and embraces geography, nature study, hygiene, physics, chemistry, pure and mixed mathematics, handwork, literature, and history; each subject being graded for the ages 8 to 10, 10 to 12, 12 to 14, and 14 to 16 or 18. Languages, music, and art are not comprised in the chart, the branches of knowledge set out being those which, according to the author, have been difficult to treat comprehensively in the ordinary curriculum, though they lend themselves readily to co-ordination.

Webb (M. de P.). INDIA AND THE WAR: what India can do. *Karachi, Author*, 1916. 13 in. 6 pp. paper. 336.54

A "note" criticizing the Finance Department of the Government of India.

Williamson (James A.). THE FOUNDATION AND GROWTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. *Macmillan*, 1916. 7 in. 302 pp. maps, index, 2/6 325.42

A useful little book; the author devotes much attention to the economic expansion of the Empire in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries.

Women's National Land Service Corps: INTERIM REPORT. Headquarters, *Women's National Land Service Corps*, 1916. 8½ in. 32 pp. appendixes, paper. 331.4

The Interim Report before us deals with the period from the formation of the Corps in February, 1916, to Sept. 30 last. The Women's National Land Service Corps was formed for the purpose of speeding-up the recruiting of all classes of women for work on the land, in order to ensure the maintenance of the home-grown food supply; and the report contains much useful information regarding the work already done in this direction.

400 PHILOLOGY.

Althaus (L. H.). BLACK'S FIRST GERMAN BOOK: phonetic transcription of the first thirty lessons. *Black*, 1916. 7½ in. 79 pp. cloth boards, 1/6 438.2

This phonetic edition of the author's 'Black's First German Book' is "an attempt to provide the drill necessary for acquiring a correct pronunciation and a thorough grasp of the elements of grammar and vocabulary." Stress is rightly laid upon the importance of precision of movement: lips, tongue, and cheeks must be in the right position before the pupil is allowed to make any sound. The author uses an elaborate system of symbols to represent the various shades of sound of German vowels and consonants, and contends that if rightly used they will be extremely helpful; but such things cannot be a substitute for accurate oral teaching.

Beresford (R. A. A.) and Smith (E. C.). ROMAN LIFE AND CUSTOMS: a Latin reader. *Blackie*, 1916. 7½ in. 104 pp. il. vocab., 2/ 478.6

The student using this "Reader" will learn much about Roman life during the later years of the Republic, while he is gaining experience in the translation of simple Latin. The book is divided into sections dealing with childhood and youth, education, the family, names, marriage and burial, religion, temples, theatres, houses, baths, meals, occupations, towns, government, warfare, and the like. Long vowels are marked; there are numerous helpful illustrations; and a suitable vocabulary is provided.

Bertoni (Giulio). ITALIA DIALETTALE (*Manuali Hoepli*). *Milan, Hoepli*, 1916. 6 in. 257 pp. appendix, bibliographical notes, index, L.3.50. 457

This manual is concerned with the study of the regional characters of Italian dialects, and consists of three principal portions, of which the first is lexicological, and the third relates to syntactic peculiarities of speech. Perhaps the most interesting section of a very useful book is the second and largest part, which deals with the principal morphological and phonetic dialectal characteristics observed in different regions: Lombardic, Venetian, Central, Southern, Corsica, and elsewhere.

Bondar (D.), ed. FAMILY HAPPINESS, by L. N. Tolstoy: in two parts; part 1 (*Bondar's Russian Readers, Annotated and Accented*, No. 3). *Wilson*, 1916. 7 in. 88 pp. notes, vocabularies, limp cloth, 2/ n. 491.728

A useful Reader, supplied with numerous and ample vocabularies.

Cruikshank (J. Graham). "BLACK TALK": being notes on Negro dialect in British Guiana, with (inevitably) a chapter on the vernacular of Barbados. *Demerara, 'The Argosy' Co.*, 1916. 7½ in. 80 pp. front. boards. 497.298

Preceded by usefully explanatory introductory chapters, the "phrase and word notes" in this little volume contain many curious and amusing examples of negro dialect. A separate section is devoted to Barbados.

Forbes (Nevill). SECOND RUSSIAN BOOK: a practical manual of Russian verbs. *Oxford, Clarendon Press*, 1916. 7½ in. 348 pp. bibliog. note, appendixes, indexes, 3/6 n. 491.7

The author's 'First Russian Book' dealt mainly with the declension of substantives, pronouns, and adjectives. This, a companion to it, is intended to be a practical guide-book to the Russian verb; but it has been so planned that those who prefer to start Russian by learning the verb can begin with this book and use the other as a supplement.

Forbes (Nevill). WORD-FOR-WORD RUSSIAN STORY-BOOK; with interlinear phonetic transcription and translation, accented and annotated. *Oxford, Blackwell*, 1916. 7½ in. 63 pp. il. limp cloth, 1/6 n. 491.7

This little book should be useful to English people beginning the study of the difficult Russian language. The folk-tales illustrate colloquial Russian, and are filled with everyday idioms. The texts have been chosen from the well-known Russian compilations 'Russkoye Slovo,' by Grigórev and Olénin, and 'Rodnoi Mir,' by Davis. The book includes some special notes on pronunciation; while each story has the Russian text at the top, the English transcription or transliteration beneath, and the English translation below the transcription. The system of transliteration is that adopted in the author's 'First Russian Book' (Clarendon Press).

Grammont (Maurice). TRAITÉ PRATIQUE DE PRONONCIATION FRANÇAISE. *Paris, Delagrave* [1916]. 7½ in. 231 pp. index, paper, 2 fr. 50. 441.5

M. Grammont does well to say that his book is destined "pour les étrangers et les provinciaux"—though the last word is rather an unkind touch—who wish to perfect their pronunciation; and its careful directions will doubtless be helpful. The present reviewer has, however, no hesitation in saying that by far the best guide, in his opinion, to really good French pronunciation is the speech of the greater French actors, preachers, speakers, and lecturers.

***Murray (Sir James Augustus Henry), and others, edd.** A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES: founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society (vol. 10, Second Half, Ti—Z). V—VERIFICATIVE; by W. A. Craigie. *Oxford, Clarendon Press (Milford)*, 1916. 13½ by 10½ in. 130 pp. prefatory note, list of abbreviations and signs, boards, 5/ n. 423

Another part of this magnificent work, containing 3,202 words, of which 1,722 are main words, 780 are combinations, and 700 are subordinate entries of obsolete or variant forms. Quotations illustrate 2,522 words, and the total number of quotations is 15,684. Most of the words beginning with V derive either directly or indirectly from Latin. A few words have been adopted from Germanic languages, and some others from Oriental and the remoter European tongues. Many of the articles in the section have a special interest, as those on *vassal*, *verge* (sb.), *vagrant*, *velocipede*, *verderer*, and *varlet*.

Odling (William). THE TECHNIQUE OF VERSIFICATION: notes and illustrations. *Oxford, Parker*, 1916. 9 in. 101 pp., 4/6 n. 426.2

The greater part of this book is a selection of mostly well-known verses, classified according to the rhythmic character of the excerpts, and preceded by thirty pages of introductory notes and illustrations. Following the preface is a short list of some early works on versification to be found in the Bodleian Library. To those without facilities for a study of the longer treatises upon the art of versification, the present volume should be useful. The extracts chosen range in date from 1400 to 1913. The book has neither an index nor a table of contents.

Rudzinsky (B. A.), ed. RUSSIAN READER: TURGENIEV'S POETRY IN PROSE; with accent, notes, and vocabularies. *Marshall* [1916]. 7 in. 60 pp. front. (por.) biograph. note, vocabularies, notes, limp cloth, 1/6 n. 491.728

Classes in Russian have been begun in most English commercial colleges and many secondary schools; and the demand for good Russian Readers rapidly increases. This book contains a selection from the stories of Turgenev, one of Russia's masters of style; and it will be helpful to students who desire to become acquainted at an early stage with good Russian literature.

Spencer (J.). AN ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR OF THE IBO LANGUAGE; rev. by T. J. Dennis. *S.P.C.K.*, 1916. 7½ in. 125 pp., 10d. 496
A useful work for those who propose to visit the Ibo country.

500 NATURAL SCIENCE.

Andrews (P. L.). TEST PAPERS IN MATHEMATICS: designed to cover the last year's work of preparation for the Public Schools and for the Royal Naval College, Osborne; with an introduction by E. F. Johns. *Portsmouth, Gieves (John Hogg)* [1916]. 7½ in. 48 pp., 1/6 n. 510.7

These test papers have been compiled with a view to giving the boy of average intelligence, preparing for a public school scholarship, one paper every week, taking arithmetic, algebra, and geometry in rotation, during his last three terms at a preparatory school.

***Bailey (E. B.) and Maufe (H. B.).** THE GEOLOGY OF BEN NEVIS AND GLEN COE, AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY (explanation of Sheet 53); with contributions by C. T. Clough, J. S. Grant Wilson, G. W. Grabham, H. Kynaston, and W. B. Wright (*Memoirs of the Geological Survey, Scotland*, 53). *Edinburgh, His Majesty's Stationery Office*, 1916. 10 in. 257 pp. 12 plates, 33 figs. and maps, appendix (bibliog.), index, 7/6 n. 554.138

One of the wildest and most rugged districts in Scotland—embracing the highest mountain in Great Britain, Ben Nevis (4406 ft.), several other peaks over 4000 ft. in height, the picturesque and precipitous Glen Coe, Glen Nevis, and Glen Etive, and the great fiord of Loch Linnhe—is the scene of the geological investigations described in this important memoir. Interesting and remarkable features are presented in the area, such as the phenomena of contact-alteration; the "dyke-swarms" of Ben Nevis and Glen Etive; the cauldron-subsidences, or sunken volcanic areas, of Glen Coe and Ben Nevis, surrounded by ring-dykes; and the complicated sequences and repetitions of rock-types in the schists. The last-named were capable of interpretation if it could be shown not only that the schists had been folded, but also that the folds had been prostrated and pushed forward horizontally in a recumbent position. The correctness of this suggestion, at first made by Mr. Maufe, was proved by Mr. Bailey during his investigation of a considerable region between Ben Nevis and Appin.

Barrett-Hamilton (Gerald E. H.) and Hinton (Martin A. C.). A HISTORY OF BRITISH MAMMALS, part 19. *Gurney & Jackson*, 1916. 10 in. 48 pp. 2 plates, 4 figs. paper, 2/6 n. 599.3

This part deals with the order Rodentia; and the genera included are *Epimys* and *Mus*.

De la Rue & Co. (Thomas). THE ONOTO DIARIES, 1917; Nos. 3404, 2004, 1060, and 1003. *De la Rue* [1916]. 4½, 4, 3½, and 3½ in. respectively, 1/6, 1/, 2/, and 6d. n. *Desk Calendar*, 1917: 8½ by 5½ in. 529.5

Useful diaries and calendars, each with special features. No. 3404 has an attached note-book and a book-marking tab. No. 1060 has an outer cover of Russia leather. All but No. 1003 have pouches for cards or stamps. The Desk Calendar is neatly designed, with movable cards for the months.

Herschel (Sir William James), Bt. THE ORIGIN OF FINGER-PRINTING. *Milford*, 1916. 8½ in. 41 pp. il. paper, 1/n. 573.6

In this exceedingly interesting pamphlet the author places on record the facts relating to the genesis of the finger-print method of personal identification, discovered by him in 1858 while he was engaged in executive and magisterial work in Bengal. It is well known that Bewick, the engraver, made use of his own thumb-mark, engraved, for vignettes or colophons in books which he published; and, a little later, Purkinje of Breslau read an essay upon finger patterns, of which for medical purposes he had made a careful study. Illiterates in Bengal (also in China, states Sir William Herschel) sign documents with the tip of a finger dipped in water-ink. The mark produced, which is a mere blot, is called the *tep-sai*. The use of oil-ink (printers' ink) for individual identification is evidently a matter apart from all these cases. The water-ink thumb-mark, impressed by Chinese bankers partly upon their notes and partly on the counterfoils, is placed there to identify the two portions of the paper after severance, not to prove who made the mark. Notable figures, showing the persistence of the distinctive characters of finger-prints after very many years, illustrate the pamphlet.

The Investigation of Rivers: final report by Aubrey Strahan, N. F. Mackenzie, H. R. Mill, and J. S. Owens. *Royal Geographical Society*, 1916. 10 in. 99 pp. il. plates, appendix, paper, 3/6 n. 551.48

This investigation was begun in 1906 by aid of a Government grant from the Royal Society, supplemented by the Royal Geographical Society. Its purpose was to ascertain such matters as the total annual discharge, the average rainfall in different parts of each basin, and the area and elevation of each. The rivers selected by the committee were the Exe, Medway, and Severn, and interim reports have been published in *The Geographical Journal*.

Perkin (Frederick Mollwo) and Jaggars (Eleanor M.). TEXTBOOK OF ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY. *Constable*, 1916. 7 in. 391 pp. appendix, index, 3/n. 540.2

Of textbooks on elementary chemistry it may truly be affirmed that "their name is Legion"; and a reviewer looks rather closely for the justification of any addition to the number. The present example is better than many we have seen. Without being strikingly original in its treatment of the well-worn themes of water, air, chalk, flame, chlorine, sulphur, phosphorus, and the like, the book is written in an interesting style, and the arrangement is good. A chapter is devoted to the more important metals, which in elementary textbooks are sometimes very inadequately treated; and there is a section on electro-plating, one of the practical applications of electro-chemistry, a subject on which Dr. Perkin is an authority. Still better, the book concludes with a chapter on technical processes, such as oil-refining, soap-making, the manufacture of explosives, and the production of coal-gas and coal-tar derivatives. This is a somewhat unusual feature in a book of the size, and as a very elementary introduction to technical chemistry it is quite good. The French equivalent of lyddite, by the way, is melinite, not "melanite" (p. 362). We welcome the announcement in the preface that the book is "not written to any particular syllabus"; for nothing is more hampering than having to keep within the boundaries of a rigid "programme."

Philips' New Pocket Planisphere; showing the principal stars visible for every hour in the year: NORTHERN HEMISPHERE. *G. Philip & Son* [1916]. 5 in. card and leather, 1/6 n. 523.89

A "perpetual movable star-map," adjustable for use at any hour by means of a revolving sky-disk contained in a frame representing the horizon. Instructions are printed on the back of the card.

***Thorburn (A.).** BRITISH BIRDS. *Longmans*, 1916. Vol. 4, 13 in. 110 pp. il. (4 vols. 6 gs.) 598.2

This volume completes the series of four, and includes chiefly moorland or sea birds, such as plovers, snipe, sandpipers, tern, gulls, divers, skuas, guillemots, petrels, and the great and little auks. Each bird is illustrated in colour. We have spoken highly of the earlier volumes of the work.

600 USEFUL ARTS.

The Christian Doctrine of Health: a handbook on the relation of bodily to spiritual and moral health; by the author of 'Pro Christo et Ecclesia.' *Macmillan*, 1916. 7½ in. 207 pp., 2/n. 613

The author argues that to neglect Christ's teaching on the salvation of men's bodies must be disastrous to the spiritual or moral health, and emphasizes a doctrine of "the will to health" and the need of faith.

Clayden (A. Ludlow). ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT OF A CAR; with special reference to American starting and lighting systems (*The Institution of Automobile Engineers*). *The Institution* [1916]. 8½ in. 31 pp. il. paper. 629.2

A technical paper, treating of various methods of electric starting and lighting, dynamo control, and the like. The paper is illustrated by curves and figures.

The Design and Industries Association (The Beginnings of a Journal of). *The Design and Industries Association*, 6 Queen's Square, W.C., 1916. 8½ in. 9 pp. paper. 601

The Association from which this brochure has been received is concerned with the harmonization of right design and manufacturing efficiency; it accepts the machine in its proper place, as a device to be guided and controlled, not merely boycotted; and lays down four main tests of good machine-craft work: (1) the work can and should be rightly designed, or, in other words, fitly designed for proper use; (2) material must be sound, and without simulations, substitutions, or fakes of texture; (3) treatment suitable to the material is essential; and (4) workmanship should be honest—bad construction and slovenliness not being hidden under outward finish, as in "cheap" furniture and "loaded" textiles. See the review in the November *Athenæum*, p. 557.

Goddard (Richard E.). GENERAL CARGO: an introduction to salesman-ship. *Constable*, 1916. 7 in. 206 pp., 4/6 n. 658

Somewhat elementary and with too many travellers' "yarns," but useful as an introduction to those who are beginning to realize what great openings lie before our merchants and traders in foreign countries.

Graham (P. Anderson), ed. RECLAIMING THE WASTE: Britain's most urgent problem; with contributions by Dr. Brenchley, H. Vendelmans, Prof. Augustine Henry, Prof. Somerville, Prof. Souchon, George Bolam, and others (*The Increased Productivity Series*). 'Country Life' Office, 1916. 7½ in. 188 pp., 3/6 n. 630

Considerable ignorance has prevailed hitherto as to the possibilities of waste-land reclamation in Great Britain. The contributors to this volume (including, among others, M. H. Vendelmans, who has a practical knowledge of reclamation in Belgium; Prof. A. Henry, who describes the reclamation of Irish bog-land; and Mr. G. Bolam, who gives instances of suitable tree-planting, even upon pit-bank refuse) have written much that is encouraging in reference to a subject the importance of which must necessarily become increasingly pressing. On the problem of labour and reclamation, it is satisfactory to observe that stress is laid upon the "false economy" connoted by a "bad wage."

Legros (L. A.). PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS (*The Institution of Automobile Engineers*). *Institution of Automobile Engineers*, 1916. 8½ in. 16 pp. il. charts, paper. 629.2

The main headings of the address are: 'Automobile Engines'; 'Education and the Neglect of Science'; 'Early Education and Examinations'; 'Apprenticeship'; 'Employment'; 'The War and Dilution of Labour'; and 'After the War.' The illustrations, showing women engaged upon various kinds of engineering work, are of general interest.

***Legros (Lucien Alphonse) and Grant (John Cameron).** TYPOGRAPHICAL PRINTING-SURFACES: the technology and mechanism of their production. *Longmans*, 1916. 10 in. 756 pp. il. gloss. 5 appendices, index, 42/n. 655.2

Dedicated to Joseph Moxon (1627-1700) and Simon Fournier (1712-68), this elaborate treatise comprises between 600 and 700 pp. of letterpress, over 600 illustrations, a glossary of technical terms, a bibliography, lists of English and American patents (from 1617 and 1791 respectively), a technical vocabulary in three languages, and an excellent index. This statement bears testimony to the thoroughness and conscientiousness of the authors. They modestly disclaim the idea that the work is complete in all sections, but we consider that their aim, to produce a work which will be recognized as a standard textbook on the important and complex subject of typographical printing-surfaces and the processes and mechanisms connected therewith, has been achieved with a large measure of success. Perhaps one of the most interesting sections of a book packed with information is that devoted to Chinese styles of writing and printing; to hieroglyphic, cuneiform, and allied characters; and to the various type-faces employed to represent manuscripts or inscriptions in characters (1) no longer in use, such as Runic; (2) revived, as Erse; or (3) habitually used by widely different races. Among the last section are Hebrew, Coptic, Tamil, Cingalese, and Javanese. It may be added that the chapters on founts of type and type-faces are excellent.

More (Adelyne). FECUNDITY VERSUS CIVILIZATION: a contribution to the study of over-population as the cause of war and the chief obstacle to the emancipation of women, with special reference to Germany; with an introduction by Arnold Bennett. *Allen & Unwin*, 1916. 9 in. 52 pp. paper, 6d. n. 614.11

Incisively written and well provided with references, this booklet deals with birth-problems and the question of excessive population. Mr. Arnold Bennett's introduction is very outspoken.

Stanton (Blanche H.). POULTRY LORE FOR THE SMALL HOLDER. *St. Catherine Press*, 1916. 6½ in. 80 pp. paper, 1/n. 636.5

A useful little treatise on poultry-farming, breeds and breeding, incubation and rearing, feeding, and the like.

***Teetgen (Ada B.).** PROFITABLE HERB GROWING AND COLLECTING; with a preface by E. M. Holmes. 'Country Life' Office, 1916. 7½ in. 191 pp. il., 3/6 n. 635.4

Miss Teetgen writes pleasantly and usefully upon a subject of considerable importance, with which she evidently has a wide acquaintance. If the herb industry could be organized on co-operative lines in this country, it is quite possible that, as suggested by the writer of the preface (Mr. E. M. Holmes), herb-growing would become a profitable undertaking.

Wainwright (H. S.), Lister (G. A.), and Batty (C.). BOOK-KEEPING AND COMMERCIAL PRACTICE: the preparatory course; vol. 1, for first-year students. *Macmillan*, 1916. 7½ in. 86 pp., 1/6 657

An elementary textbook designed to cover the work of an evening-school preparatory course. Exercises and test papers are provided.

Walters (Francis M.). THE PRINCIPLES OF HEALTH CONTROL. *Health (Harrap)* [1916]. 7½ in. 484 pp. il. index, 4/6 n. 613

To an extent greater than is customary in handbooks on hygiene, emphasis is laid in the volume before us upon corrective work. The problem of controlling and improving his own physical condition is set before the student, who is shown how weaknesses are to be relieved and the body may be caused to reassume its normal con-

dition. The author's aim is, not that less attention should be given to prevention, but that more should be devoted to counteractive and recuperative agencies. Following upon some introductory chapters dealing with general principles, the present work comprises sections upon health control through exercise; posture; various agencies that influence the chemical work of the body; adjustment in foods; avoidance of harmful substances; nervous conservation; and control by other means: upon defensive and offensive methods of germ-fighting; and upon how the control of health is lost. Some of the illustrations, though doubtless sufficiently explanatory, are very crudely drawn.

***Webster (Angus D.).** BRITISH-GROWN TIMBER AND TIMBER TREES. *Rider & Son*, 1916. 7½ in. 164 pp. introd. 41 plates, 5/n. 634.9

The author supplies in a concise form an account of home-grown timbers that are of value for commercial or industrial purposes, with notes on their planting, the soils suited to their cultivation, and the uses to which they are applied. He shows what demands the war has made upon our woodlands, and points out the necessity of greater attention to afforestation. The book is well provided with illustrations showing the grain of the various woods discussed.

Wibberley (T.). CONTINUOUS CROPPING; AND TILLAGE DAIRY FARMING FOR SMALL FARMERS. *Pearson*, 1916. 7½ in. 186 pp. index, 2/6 n. 631

The author's main object is to show how farming, even on a small scale, can, by intensive cultivation and intensive cropping, be made sufficiently profitable to pay reasonable wages and leave a surplus as net profit. He supplies plentiful and carefully arranged details, with diagrams and statistics.

700 FINE ARTS.

The Annunciation of the Virgin Mary: twelve representations by Italian artists; ed. by G. F. Hill (*Memorabilia*, No. 116). *Medici Society* [1916]. 6 in. 34 pp., 1/6 n. 755

Bastavala (Dinoo). AMATEUR WAR CARTOONS. *Bombay, Commercial Press* [1916]. 11 in. 15 pp. 741

The epithet "amateur" implies "amateurish" here. The efforts are ineffective.

Borenius (Tancred). PICTURES BY THE OLD MASTERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD: a brief catalogue with historical and critical notes on the pictures in the collection. *Oxford, University Press (Milford)*, 1916. 6½ in. 181 pp. 64 il., 5/n. 708.2

A useful catalogue with admirable plates.

Dante in Art: twelve representations from Giotto to Rossetti; ed. by Edmund G. Gardner (*Memorabilia*, No. 112). *Medici Society* [1916]. 6 in. 38 pp., 1/6 n. 759.5

The Great Elizabethans: twelve portraits; with introduction and notes by C. J. Holmes (*Memorabilia*, No. 107). *Medici Society* [1916]. 6 in. 32 pp., 1/6 n. 757

The Great Victorians: twelve portraits from the National Portrait Gallery; ed. by C. J. Holmes (*Memorabilia*, No. 108). *Medici Society* [1916]. 6 in. 32 pp., 1/6 n. 757

Jekyll (Gertrude). ANNUALS AND BIENNIALS: the best annual and perennial plants and their uses in the garden; with cultural notes by E. H. Jenkins. 'Country Life' Office [1916]. 9 in. 187 pp. il. index, 7/6 n. 716.2

Another instructive book by this experienced and tasteful gardener, finely illustrated with photographs and good colour-drawings.

Kiddier (William). THE PROFANITY OF PAINT. *Fifield*, 1916. 7 in. 61 pp. paper, 1/n. 751

The author realizes the profanity of paint when he goes to depict an aspen, and remains in adoration instead of attempting the impossible. Humour he defines as the "tonic of genius." To the critic he exclaims, "Do not hold a microscope in front of genius."

The Legend of St. Christopher: twelve representations from the Old Masters; ed. by G. F. Hill (*Memorabilia*, No. 115). *Medici Society* [1916]. 6 in. 36 pp., 1/6 n. 755

***Longman (William).** TOKENS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY CONNECTED WITH BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKMAKERS (authors, printers, publishers, engravers, and paper-makers). *Longmans*, 1916. 8½ in. 90 pp. il. index, 6/n. 737

In this book Mr. Longman makes a valuable contribution to the history of booksellers and bookselling, both in London and the country. He points out that in 1780-90 the regal copper coinage was in such an unsatisfactory condition that many tradesmen issued tokens stamped with their own name and address. This was done on such a scale that the Anglesey Mines Company is reputed to have issued in ten years 250 tons of pennies and 50 tons of halfpennies; and Mr. Longman estimates that there were in circulation about 3,000,000 tokens issued by the bookselling and allied trades, exclusive of about 1,500,000 "Shakespeare halfpennies" issued by other traders. He describes the various tokens, prints the inscriptions which they bore, and supplies biographical notes on those

who issued them. Thus the reader is carried back to the times of the French Revolution and the feelings it evoked in the England of that day. The stormy spirits are represented by Daniel Eaton and Thomas Spence; and the milder influences of literature by James Lackington and his Temple of the Muses in Finsbury Square, and Thomas Miller of Norwich, whose son settled in Albemarle Street, and was succeeded by John Murray. Mr. Longman supplements his principal subject by brief accounts of tokens issued in honour of authors, such as Shakespeare, Newton, Philemon Holland, and Dr. Johnson; and of a few of literary interest from various points of view. He also provides many illustrations, including excellent reproductions of the tokens themselves.

Michael (St.), Archangel: twelve representations by artists of the V.-XVI. centuries; ed. by G. F. Hill (*Memorabilia*, No. 114). *Medici Society* [1916]. 6 in. 34 pp., 1/6 n. 755

Millet (Jean François), Painter of Labour: twelve scenes with introduction and notes by C. H. Collins Baker (*Memorabilia*, No. 113). *Medici Society* [1916]. 6 in. 34 pp., 1/6 n. 759.4

This series of excellent reproductions of world-famous works, with useful introductions and appropriate notes, several examples of which are noted above, can be very highly commended.

Noble (Ernest). RAGS: the diary of a dog of war. *Duckworth* [1916]. 9½ in. 47 pp. 1/1 n. 741

Illustrated experiences of a regimental mascot at the seat of war. The drawings and text are somewhat amusing, but in no way remarkable.

Randolph (Wilfrid). FRENCH CHURCHES IN THE WAR ZONE: a sketch in architectural evolution. *Routledge*, 1916. 7½ in. 61 pp. 1/1 map, 2/6 n. 723.54

A sketch of the evolution of Gothic architecture in the group of famous mediæval churches and cathedrals of Northern France. The author describes the characteristics and relationships of the churches under review, tracing the rise of the art from Noyon to its zenith in the Beauvais Choir and the west front of Rheims. There are a few useful illustrations.

Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION, at the Gallery of the Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, Haymarket. *Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain*, 1916. 10 in. 53 pp. paper, 1/1 n. 779

This catalogue contains, in addition to a full list of the exhibits, several good reproductions of works by members of the Society and others.

Whitechapel Art Gallery. EXHIBITION OF WAR CARTOONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS, &c. 7½ in. 36 pp. paper, 1d. 708.2

A catalogue. See the notice in *The Athenæum* for November, p. 559.

780 MUSIC.

Arensky (A.). VALSE; ed. and fingered by Thomas F. Dunhill (*Russian Masters; Pianoforte Works*). *Augener*, 1916. 13½ in. 7 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 786.46

Carse (Adam), ed. HOURS OF PLEASURE FOR THE VIOLIN: a companion to all Violin Methods, Book 3; revised and ed. by Adam Carse. *Augener*, 1916. 12½ in. 31 pp. paper, 2/1 n. 787.1

Coleridge-Taylor (S.). CAMEROS FOR PIANOFORTE, No. 2. *Augener* [1916]. 13½ in. 7 pp. paper, 1/1 n. 786.47

Cooke (Clifton). PRACTICAL SINGING. *Kegan Paul* [1916]. 7½ in. 227 pp., 2/6 n. 784.9

This book consists of three main divisions: First, that in which Mr. Cooke discusses at some length the rights and wrongs of various systems of voice training, the essentials of a singer, classification of voices, breathing, vocal-development, and other important elements in the process of building up and properly using the human voice. Secondly, that in which various composers give, in their own words, their views of the interpretation of their own songs. Thirdly, that in which Sir Thomas Beecham has allowed his article 'The Tragi-Comedy of English Singing' to be reprinted. This last part comes near to invective; but it is amusing and instructive. Part 1 also contains more invective against institutions than is interesting or worth while, and where Mr. Cooke obviously has useful advice (based on experience) to give, it is unwise of him to waste space in attacking other theories when the space so used could have been devoted to the elaboration of his own theories. With part 2 (as defined above) we must express entire disappointment, since the songs given are not "Art Songs" (as is claimed for them in one or two instances), but mere drawing-room ballads of poor type. They lower the tone of the whole book.

Crookes (Sydney L. K.). THE TOY BOX: five little pieces for pianoforte. *Lengnick*, 1916. 12½ in. 11 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 786.43

Delaine (Marcel). FOUR SHORT LYRICS FOR PIANOFORTE. *Lengnick*, 1916. 12½ in. 11 pp. paper, 1/1 n. 786.43

Dusseck (J. L.). PIANO WORKS: LES ADIEUX, Rondo; revised, fingered, and ed. by Thomas F. Dunhill. *Augener*, 1916. 13½ in. 8 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 786.41

***The Eclipse Duet Album:** 10 popular pianoforte duets, by various composers. *Lengnick* [1916]. 12 in. 71 pp. paper, 2/1 n. 786.4

Farjeon (H.). MOMENT MUSICAL. *Augener* [1916]. 13½ in. 5 pp. paper, 1/1 n. 786.43

Farjeon (H.). TO A FLOWER CHILD. *Augener*, 1916. 13½ in. 4 pp. paper, 1/1 n. 786.43

Fellowes (Edmund Horace), ed. THE ENGLISH MADRIGAL SCHOOL, vols. 9-13, transcribed, scored, and edited by the Rev. Edmund Horace Fellowes. See *WEEKES (THOMAS)*. 784.1

Fitch (Florence J.). A BOOKLET FOR YOUNG MUSICIANS: four little pianoforte pieces. *Lengnick*, 1916. 12½ in. 11 pp. paper, 1/1 n. 786.3

Fuller-Maitland (J. A.). THE BELLS OF PARADISE: vesper hymn for festivals in time of war; for four voices; words by Ella Fuller-Maitland. *Milford*, 1916. 10 in. 4 pp. paper, 2d. n. 783.9

In this Vesper Hymn there is little of that distinction of thought and style which characterizes the work of its author in the sphere of criticism. Indeed, if the hymn were placed before him in his capacity as a critic, and as the work of some one else, we have little doubt that Mr. Fuller-Maitland would point out that, despite its generally clean workmanship and directness of expression, it lacks any sort of imaginative treatment. Even a hymn of this sort can be vitalized within its own limits. From a practical point of view, the work is eminently "singable," and should find favour among those who have to avoid any sort of difficulties.

Gregory (Charles). KING WINTER: eight little pieces (without octaves) for pianoforte. *Lengnick*, 1916. 12½ in. 34 pp. paper, 2/1 n. 786.43

Hay (George). SILHOUETTES: 6 pianoforte pieces. *Lengnick*, 1916. 12½ in. 22 pp. paper, 2/1 n. 786.43

Hull (A. Eaglefield). RUSSIAN PASTORALS: five pianoforte pieces. *Lengnick*, 1916. 12½ in. 17 pp. paper, 2/1 n. 786.43

***Hull (A. Eaglefield).** SCRIBIN, A GREAT RUSSIAN TONE-POET. *Kegan Paul*, 1916. 7½ in. 312 pp. 1/1 index, 2/6 n. 709

The light which has so far been thrown on the precise idea underlying the late Alexander Scriabin's creative work is as yet only at the dawn. The generality of those who are drawn by fascination towards any new idiom which they do not understand are still groping tentatively towards something approaching an understanding of the Russian's later works. It will be long years yet, perhaps, before the musical community will say definitely, "The man was a poseur," or, on the contrary, "He was sincere." But the indefatigable Dr. Hull has already made up his mind to say the latter; and he writes with a sense of conviction because he honestly believes that he, for one, has found real and reasoned pleasure in listening to and analysing Scriabin's work. The later Piano Sonatas and Piano Concerto, and the 'Prometheus' Symphony, are not things which present a merely confused issue to him. The one great achievement in this book is its author's discovery of a pivot round which the composer's method revolved. That pivot is the selection of an arbitrary chord in each work, and the harmonic development is in each case to be referred to it, as to a source. These reference-chords are not at all usual. They are constituted by an uncommon selection of certain tones in the harmonic series, and owe their unusual garb to the emphasizing of certain of their number. Scriabin's mind evidently moved easily and without effort along this track; most of his contemporaries will follow it only with difficulty. Dr. Hull is in rapid pursuit, and if his book will hasten the progress of other minds in the same direction, it will have achieved a very useful purpose. And we prefer to look to the promise of such utility rather than to dwell on the fact—which after all is not greatly material—that the author's style is often confused, and troublesome to the reader. The thought in a book is the test; and this volume comes off well in that respect.

***Hunt (H. Ernest).** TEN NATIONAL AIRS: for pianoforte duet; arranged by H. Ernest Hunt. *Lengnick*, 1916. 12½ in. 21 pp. paper, 2/1 n. 786.49

Jenkins (Cyril). FANTASIA ON AN OLD WELSH HYMN-TUNE (*Original Organ Compositions*). *Augener*, 1916. 13½ in. 7 pp. paper, 2/1 n. 786.87

Johnson (Bernard). SIX TUNEFUL PIECES FOR PIANOFORTE. *Lengnick*, 1916. 12½ in. 18 pp. paper, 2/1 n. 786.45

Lee (E. Markham). MORLAND AND TORLAND: 6 sketches for pianoforte. *Lengnick*, 1916. 12½ in. 27 pp. paper, 2/1 n. 786.43

Lind (Gustave). FIRESIDE DREAMS FOR THE PIANO (*Album Series*, No. 6). *Augener*, 1916. 12½ in. 20 pp. paper, 2/1 n. 786.43

***Montagu-Nathan (M.).** GLINKA (*Masters of Russian Music*). *Constable*, 1916. 8 in. 85 pp. por. index, 2/1 n. 780.9

***Montagu-Nathan (M.).** MOUSSORGSKY (*Masters of Russian Music*). *Constable*, 1916. 8 in. 100 pp. por. index, 2/1 n. 780.9

***Montagu-Nathan (M.).** RIMSKY-KORSAKOV (*Masters of Russian Music*). *Constable*, 1916. 8 in. 124 pp. por. index, 2/1 n. 780.9

Three useful and instructive handbooks.

***Moya (Hidalgo) and Piper (Towry).** VIOLIN TONE AND VIOLIN MAKERS: Degeneration of tonal status. Curiosity value and its influence. Types and standards of violin tone. Importance of tone ideals. Ancient and modern violins and tone. Age, varnish, and tone. Tone and the violin maker, dealer, expert, and player: together with an account, biographical and critical, of the principal violin makers of the various schools and their works. *Chatto & Windus*, 1916. 7½ in. 296 pp., 5/n. 787.1

Notwithstanding the portentous length of the description on the title-page, in respect to which Messrs. Moya and Piper's work almost vies with some literary productions of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, *cognoscenti* as well as general readers with a superficial knowledge of the violin and its history, will find in this volume much that is of interest. The subject mainly dealt with in the first part of the book is violin tone. It is urged that dealers in violins should give some kind of tone guarantee; and the suggestion is made that there should be independent experts in tone who are not dealers at all. The non-existence of a tonal standard is deplored, and it is pointed out how erroneous is the assumption that the modern violin is necessarily or invariably deficient in tone. Furthermore, all genuine old instruments have by no means the tone-qualities created by such great masters as Stradivari, Guarneri, and Bergonzi. High ideals alone, it is claimed, gave such men as these their pre-eminence in tone. The second section of the volume comprises biographical and critical notices of the principal makers belonging to the various schools; and it will be found useful for reference as a compendium of facts relating to a number of violin makers, some of whom are but little known.

Pitcher (R. J.). LITTLE FLOWER PIECES FOR PIANOFORTE. *Lengnick*, 1916. 12½ in. 9 pp. paper, 1/n. 786.43

Poldini (Ed.). BOSQUET FLEURI (FLOWERS IN THE GROVE). *Augener* [1916]. 13½ in. 3 pp. paper, 6d. 786.43

Poldini (Ed.). RUISSELET (THE BROOKLET). *Augener* [1916]. 13½ in. paper, 1/n. 786.43

***Rayson (Ethel).** POLISH MUSIC; AND CHOPIN, ITS LAUREATE. *Reeves* [1916]. 8 in. 70 pp. il. index, 2/6 n. 780.9

Miss Ethel Rayson has written a small book which, since it treats of a neglected subject, we could wish were of much greater dimensions. She rightly considers that, so far as English musicians are concerned, the music of Poland is *terra incognita*. It is passing strange that there should not be a wider interest in the music of the country which produced Chopin—the greatest musical specialist of all time, probably—particularly since we know the extent to which this composer was influenced by the national folk-music of his country. Miss Rayson has written her book round Chopin, whom she styles the Laureate of Polish music. In doing so she makes some interesting remarks on the folk-songs and dances which from very early times have taken an intimate place in the psychology of the Polish peasants. But what the author has to say is necessarily restricted, for a large volume could be filled with the riches of Polish and Lithuanian folk-songs, and a fascinating volume it would be. The two specimens which Miss Rayson has given here are by no means fair representatives of the stock from which they are derived. Neither can one be moved by admiration for the specimen of Gomolka's work—from the setting of the Psalm 'Laudate Dominum in Sanctis Ejus.' It is not from music such as this that he could be justly styled the "Palestrina of the North." (The "consecutives" between the alto and bass parts in the two bars immediately preceding the final are probably a printer's error.) But though this book is interesting so far as it goes, and has evidently been written *con amore*, it seeks to do too much in its restricted space, and there is a tendency to scrappiness in it. We hope that Miss Rayson will soon give us a larger and more detailed work on the subject, but that not too much space will be given in it to sonnets on the subject of Poland's woes. To take a zealous partiality in the question of these misfortunes is easy enough; to base one's attitude on a fully reasoned judgment is often more difficult: for the origins of these woes are elusive and obscure, and, at such moments as they merge into something approaching clarity, they hint at native rather than foreign responsibility. Of course, in a more exhaustive work than Miss Rayson's the question could not pass entirely undiscussed; but exaggeration of its importance, and hasty fixing of blame, would be better avoided.

Rébikoff (W.). MOMENT TRISTE; edited and fingered by Thomas F. Dunhill (*Russian Masters: Pianoforte Works*). *Augener* [1916]. 13½ in. 3 pp. paper, 6d. n. 786.43

Rébikoff (W.). RÊCIT NAÏF; edited and fingered by Thomas F. Dunhill (*Russian Masters: Pianoforte Works*). *Augener* [1916]. 13½ in. 3 pp. paper, 6d. n. 786.43

Spurling (Clement M.). OUR VILLAGE IN SUMMER: six easy pieces for the pianoforte; op. 11. *Novello* [1916]. 12 in. 7 pp., 1/6 n. 786.3

***Stanford (Charles Villiers) and Forsyth (Cecil).** A HISTORY OF MUSIC. *Macmillan*, 1916. 7½ in. 396 pp. il. index, 7/6 n. 780.9

An able and exhaustive "handbook"—we call it that in contradistinction to the larger volumes that have been and may be written on the subject. Music, musical instruments, and musicians are dealt with faithfully and from the earliest times. The chapters on mediæval music are perhaps the most important, as that period has a real relation to our own; they are also, we think, of greater value than the final chapters on relatively and actually modern music. This is, after all, largely a matter of opinion, and excellent as is Sir Charles Stanford's contribution here, he is covering fairly well-known ground, whereas his colleague is giving what must be to many readers fresh information.

Taylor (Collin). THE CRESCENT MOON: pianoforte suite. *Lengnick*, 1916. 12½ in. 19 pp. paper, 2/n. 786.43

***Tobin (J. Raymond).** MOZART AND THE SONATA FORM: a companion book to any edition of Mozart's piano sonatas—including an analysis of the form of each movement, with notes upon treatment and tonality. *Reeves* [1916]. 7½ in. 156 pp. index, 4/n. 786.41

Books of analysis of Form—especially of one particular form—are plentiful in these days. In most of them one encounters individual constructions and interpretations which are sometimes advanced in a spirit of challenge, and meant to destroy other opinions put forward by other analysts of the same movement or passage. Now, in any analysis of Sonata Form as exemplified in Beethoven, the ground for such individuality of interpretation is oft-times considerable; so that one picks up a book on the subject with a certain curiosity as to what the particular author has to offer in the way of analysis. And in any treatise on the earlier searchings for organic musical form (such as may be found in the works of Johann Christian Bach and his greater brother Emanuel) there is similar ground for variety of opinion; and, where such cause for contention exists, the appearance of a book on the subject is generally more interesting, and its utility more far-reaching, than in the case of a work which treats of Form as practised by Mozart. In Mozart, with a few exceptions (which Mr. Tobin is careful to enumerate), there are few problems to be elucidated; transparency is generally the rule; and, by reason of the gift of pure melody which he had, Mozart was never obliged to resort to any strikingly original surprises in the construction of the Sonata Form. Obviousness was his creed; and only rarely did he modify or elaborate the outlines of the form as left by Haydn. It is therefore generally true that the analysis of a Mozart Sonata offers few ambiguities to the student; yet we cannot deny that Mr. Tobin has compiled a very straightforward and clear analysis of each of the Sonatas, which will be of great use in any case in which it is not superfluous. And he does wisely in aiding the student-analyst to conceive of a movement as one organic musical growth, rather than as a string of detached phrases. He is never arbitrary; and this will help the book to greater popularity.

***Weelkes (Thomas).** AIRS OR FANTASTIC SPIRITS TO 3 VOICES (*The English Madrigal School*, vol. 13). *Stainer & Bell*, 1916. 10 in. 102 pp. notes, index, paper, 5/ 784.1

***Weelkes (Thomas).** BALLETTS AND MADRIGALS (*The English Madrigal School*, vol. 10). *Stainer & Bell*, 1916. 10 in. 134 pp. notes, index, paper, 6/6 784.1

***Weelkes (Thomas).** MADRIGALS (*The English Madrigal School*, vols. 9, 11, 12). *Stainer & Bell*, 1916. 10 in. 134, 71, 91 pp. respectively, notes, indexes, paper, 6/6 (vol. 9), 4/ (vol. 11), 4/6 (vol. 12). 784.1

For English musicians whose uncertain glory it was to pursue their activities between the year of Purcell's passing and the years which saw the advent of such men as Sir Hubert Parry, Sir Charles Stanford, and Sir Edward Elgar, the English Madrigal School of the late sixteenth century and the early seventeenth must have been a comforting epoch to look back to, even though it must have brought with it disturbing and inevitable comparisons, which could only serve to show up the barrenness of English music in the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth. But for us, too, who are privileged to witness a great rebirth of musical vitality in our own lands, the supreme finish of the old madrigalists is also a thing to remind us of past glories. Perhaps Wilbye was the greatest of these masters; but Thomas Weelkes—whose works have now been issued in the careful edition of the Rev. Edmund Fellowes—ran him close. Indeed, it is safe to say that, among all the works of his contemporaries, nothing can be found to out-rival the five-part "Hence, Care, thou art too cruel," its range of expression is so wide, its truth so unmistakable. Its harmonic texture, too—like that of the three-part "Cease, sorrows, now"—is uncannily modern. A musical savant recently declared that one can look to Palestrina for "Tristanisms"; but Weelkes, who was practically contemporary with the Italian, offers even more numerous examples of such premature harmonic experiments. These works of his, now issued in five volumes, are treasures musically; and their careful editorship

and production are well worthy of them. Mr. Fellowes is doing a great service in giving us so authoritative and complete a collection of the works of one whose mastery of his craft was singularly complete, and who disproves, in almost every madrigal he ever wrote, the careless judgment of one who hastily detected in them "a certain characteristic stiffness" of style.

790 AMUSEMENTS, GAMES, SPORTS.

***Emmanuel (Maurice).** *THE ANTIQUE GREEK DANCE*: after sculptured and painted figures; trans. by Harriet Jean Beaulieu; with drawings by A. Collombat and the author. *Lane*, 1916. 10 in. 332 pp., 15/ n. 793

M. Emmanuel is a recognized authority on the subject, and this translation of his notable work upon it should be welcomed by all who share his interest. The book can be instructive and interesting, however, even to those who have no special knowledge of antique Greek dancing, as it is clearly and well written, and throws an important light on the modern ballet and other phases of the art of rhythmic and symbolical movement.

800 LITERATURE.

The Arabian Nights; with illustrations by René Bull. *Constable* [1916]. 9 in. 307 pp. 10 col. plates, 100 il. in text, 6/ n. 892.7
A new and very handsome edition.

Bayley (Stanhope). *MODULATIONS AND A SPRAY OF OLIVE*. *Elkin Mathews*, 1916. 6½ in. 80 pp. paper, 1/ n. 828.9
A series of able and pleasant pictures in studied prose.

***Benham (Allen Rogers).** *ENGLISH LITERATURE FROM WIDSITH TO THE DEATH OF CHAUCER: A SOURCE-BOOK*. *New Haven, Yale University Press (Milford)*, 1916. 9 in. 662 pp. contents and list of citations, index, 10/6 n. 820.8

The author in his preface points out that the present work is a source-book, not an anthology or a textbook: it exemplifies and urges in literary history the same methods that have long been successfully used in constitutional or political history. "An anthology aims to form taste; a source-book, to train judgment. The former is a means to appreciation; the latter, to scholarship." A textbook gives an indirect rather than a direct report of its field. In the table of contents there is a convenient and useful list of the works cited in the text. Mr. Benham has made a special feature throughout of the social, political, cultural, and linguistic background of the literary productions cited. The work is consequently much more than a literary history. It is a history of civilization, and of the conditions that help to produce, or at any rate to influence the character of, works of literature.

Blakeney (E. H.), ed. *ENGLISH PROSE EXTRACTS FOR REPETITION*; selected and ed. by E. H. Blakeney. *Blackie*, 1916. 7 in. 53 pp. notes, limp cloth, 8d. 820.8

A collection of short prose extracts from standard and modern English authors. The editor holds that it is "almost as important" to learn prose by heart as it is to learn poetry, and assigns one piece to each week in the year.

Boyd (Ernest A.). *IRELAND'S LITERARY RENAISSANCE*. *Maunsel*, 1916. 9½ in. 415 pp. bibliography, 7/6 n. 820.9

An extremely interesting, thoughtful, and complete study of the group of poets and writers whose work has deservedly won the title of the "Irish Renaissance." The only omission, indeed, is Mr. Blunt's 'Fand of the Fair Cheek,' which was written for the Abbey Theatre some years ago; but, so far as we know, this play has not been performed nor has the text been made generally accessible, so that its absence is excusable. The writer's view of Mr. Yeats is acute and just.

***Brooke (Rupert).** *JOHN WEBSTER AND THE ELIZABETHAN DRAMA*. *Sidgwick & Jackson*, 1916. 8 in. 280 pp. bibliography, appendices, 7/6 n. 822.36

The late poet, in this dissertation for his Fellowship at King's College, Cambridge, contends that the world called Webster was a peculiar and abnormal sphere peopled by morbid beings: "A play of Webster's is full of the feverish and ghastly turmoil of a nest of maggots." He overlooks the spiritual and tragic greatness of the Duchess of Malfi, and even of the evil characters in 'The Beautiful White Devil' and 'The Devil's Law-case.' Nevertheless, this is a thoughtful and penetrating study that helps us to understand the greatness of this exalted poet, who stands apart from every one of his contemporaries, and approaches Shakespeare most of all in his frequent sublimity of conception.

Chesterton (G. K.). *THE G. K. CHESTERTON CALENDAR*: a quotation from the works of G. K. Chesterton for every day in the year; selected by H. Cecil Palmer. *Palmer & Hayward* [1916]. 7 in. 166 pp. por. paper, 1/ n. 828.9

The quotations are well chosen. Many who cannot "away with" Mr. Chesterton wholesale will welcome—and, we think, profit by—him in detail, as almost every one of these selections is an apophthegm in itself.

Coester (Alfred). *THE LITERARY HISTORY OF SPANISH AMERICA*. *New York, Macmillan*, 1916. 8 in. 507 pp. bibliography, index, 10/6 n. 860.9

A work of value for those who desire to learn something more than the mere geography of Spanish America. Dr. Coester is thorough and careful, and treats his subject in a most illuminating and instructive manner.

Daudet (Léon). *L'HÉRÉDO: essai sur le drame intérieur*. *Paris, Nouvelle Librairie Nationale*, 1916. 7 in. 314 pp. paper, 3 fr. 50. 842

A characteristic study of certain aspects—we might call them psycho-physiological—of French drama.

Flosculi Rossallenses, ARCHIDIDASCALIS GULIELMO A. OSBORNE (1849), ROBERTO HENNIKER (1870), HERBERTO A. JAMES (1875), CAROLO C. TANGOCK (1886), JOHANNES P. WAY (1896), EDUARDO J. W. HOUGHTON (1908), DECEPITI. *Cambridge, University Press*, 1916. 7½ in. 263 pp. index, 7/6 n. 879

Passages of English verse and prose rendered into Greek or Latin by past alumni of Rossall School. Many of these "little flowers" are parts of Rossall Prize Compositions of the dates appended to the extracts.

Gavault (Paul), ed. *CONFÉRENCES DE L'ODÉON, 1915-1916*. *Paris, Hachette*, 1916. 7½ in. 277 pp. paper, 3 fr. 50. 842.04

This very interesting collection of lectures is a proof that the war has been powerless to kill the great activities of French classical drama.

Guérard (Albert Léon). *FIVE MASTERS OF FRENCH ROMANCE*: Anatole France, Pierre Loti, Paul Bourget, Maurice Barrès, Romain Rolland. *Fisher Unwin* [1916]. 7 in. 338 pp. index, 6/ n. 843.9

A clever study of five French masters of fiction. The author has a thorough knowledge of English as well as French literature, and also of the English language and the mistakes possible to translators: he points out, for example, in his introduction, that 'Les Deux Gosses,' wrongly supposed by some (it would seem) to be the originals of 'Father and Son,' is really the original of 'Two Little Vagabonds.'

***Guerber (H. A.).** *THE BOOK OF THE EPIC*: the world's great epics told in story. *Harrap*, 1916. 8½ in. 632 pp. il. index, 10/6 n. 808.1

A useful résumé of some of the greater epic poems. The author does not pretend to completeness, but we consider he should have included Apollonius Rhodius's 'Argonautica'; and we have our doubts as to the claims of 'Aucassin and Nicolette,' which, for all its charm and incident, is less of an epic than a ballad story.

Havemeyer (Loomis). *THE DRAMA OF SAVAGE PEOPLES*. *Yale University Press (Milford)*, 1916. 8 in. 282 pp. bibliography, index, 7/6 n. 809.2

The American writer attempts "to go back to the Greek drama," and to trace the germ in the rites, ceremonies, dances, and pleasures of savage peoples. He takes into his purview the mediæval European plays, the drama of India, Java, and Japan, and the ancient dances of the American Indians, finding many interesting parallels with the classical drama. Play-making, he says, is the most finished product of a high state of civilization, but its rudiments existed in the most primitive stages of culture. The author's claim to an original idea, though he has written an instructive book for students, can hardly be substantiated in face of his own bibliography.

Hodgson (William Noel), pseud. Edward Melbourne. *VERSE AND PROSE IN PEACE AND WAR*. *Smith & Elder*, 1916. 7½ in. 99 pp. por., 2/6 n. 828.9

The son of the Bishop of Edmondsbury and Ipswich fell in action on the Somme last July. His poems are finely phrased and touched with emotion, whether inspired by the war or by chance experiences of home and school life. The prose consists chiefly of war-sketches.

Howe (Sonia E.). *SOME RUSSIAN HEROES, SAINTS, AND SINNERS, LEGENDARY AND HISTORICAL*. *Williams & Norgate*, 1916. 8½ in. 386 pp. il., 7/6 n. 891.7

The history and legends of Russia are unquestionably of importance to us all to-day. We are even yet seeking to understand Russia as she now is, and her past is one of our surest guides. Moreover, it is a strange and fascinating past, unlike that of other lands. The author deserves our thanks for a most interesting book.

***Hudson (William Henry).** *A QUIET CORNER IN A LIBRARY*. *Harrap* [1916]. 7 in. 238 pp., 3/6 n. 820.4

Careful and interesting studies of Tom Hood, Henry Carey, George Lillo, and Richardson. Coming as it does from the pen of a distinguished man of letters, the book should appeal strongly to all who share that taste.

Kamme (Claude). *LES DOUZE LUNES DU BOIS*. *Iris Publishing Co.* [1916]. 8 in. 120 pp. paper, 2 fr. 844.9

Like its predecessor, 'Le Cippe,' this book is an admirable example of perfect style coupled with expressive writing.

***Lamborn (E. A. Greening).** THE RUDIMENTS OF CRITICISM. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1916. 7½ in. 191 pp., 2/6 n. 801

A valuable book for teachers, showing how children may be taught to appreciate poetry and verbal melody. It is not a mere textbook, but suggestive and stimulating criticism. Mr. Lamborn's own experience has been among primary-school children in Oxford, from whose verses and essays he gives a selection at the end of the book.

***Lyly (John).** EUPHUES: THE ANATOMY OF WIT; EUPHUES AND HIS ENGLAND; ed. by Morris William Croll and Harry Clemons. Routledge, 1916. 8 in. 537 pp. preface, note on the text, list of editions, bibliog. introd. (50 pp.), index, 6/ n. 823.3

An edition for the scholar as well as the general reader. The introduction is particularly intended for the former. Mr. Croll points out that much new material has come to light on the history of euphuism since Mr. R. W. Bond's admirable edition, especially through the work of M. Feuillerat and Mr. H. De Voelt. He, however, has made fresh discoveries, e.g., Alciati's book of Emblems, from which Lyly drew some of his similes. The notes are at the foot of the page, and the book in every way is admirably arranged and clearly printed.

***McAfee (Helen).** PEPYS ON THE RESTORATION STAGE. Yale, University Press (Milford), 1916. 9 in. 363 pp. il. bibliography, index, 12/6 n. 822.4

Pepys was a devotee of the theatre, and critical withal, though his comments often showed more prejudice than intelligence. This collection of his observations throws interesting side-lights on the history of the stage, and focuses attention on one phase of the diarist's character. The introductory and editorial work is well done, and the book is handsomely presented.

More Tales by Polish Authors; trans. by Else C. M. Benecke and Marie Busch. Oxford, Blackwell, 1916. 9 in. 296 pp., 5/ n. 891.85

This collection of interesting Polish tales should be valuable to all who wish to acquire a first-hand knowledge of Poland, her manners and psychology.

Morland (Henry). THE RESTORATION OF CAIN: a mystery in three acts. Potter-Sarvent Publishing Co., 1916. 7 in. 60 pp., 1/ n. 822.9

The theme of this short poetical drama, or mystery, is the traditional repentance of Cain and the acceptance of his sacrifice. The volume contains also 'The Story of David,' a dramatic poem, in which the author has adopted the view that David did not receive a sense of the divine pardon immediately upon his confession before the prophet Nathan, but only after an interval of self-examination and prayer.

Pebbles on the Shore; by Alpha of the Plough (*The Wayfarer's Library*). Dent, 1916. 7 in. 255 pp. col. front., 1/ n. 824.9

A collection of entertaining essays, written in an informal, chatty style, on a variety of subjects—"W. G.," reading in bed, the English spirit, the cheerfulness of the blind, 'On Wearing a Fur-lined Coat'—which have already had an appreciative audience in the readers of *The Star*.

Pocock (Guy N.). THE ENGLISH COUNTRY GENTLEMAN IN LITERATURE. Blackie, 1916. 7 in. 96 pp. limp cloth, 1/ 820.4

Mr. Pocock describes the evolution of John Bull, the country squire, in English literature from Chaucer's Franklyn to Mr. Wardle of Manor Farm, finding traits of his hero in Sir Roger de Coverley, Mr. Allworthy, Squire Western, Mr. Bracebridge, and other notable characters. The book is intended for boys' schools, and is illustrated with some happily chosen extracts.

Presland (John). KING MONMOUTH. Chatto & Windus, 1916. 8½ in. 118 pp., 5/ n. 822.9

The writer—a sound poet and dramatist—presents more than one interesting point of view on Monmouth's tragedy; there is much fine and dignified verse in the book, especially the four stanzas at the close of it.

Ransome (Arthur). OLD PETER'S RUSSIAN TALES; with illustrations, cover design, and decorations by Dmitri Mitrokhin. Jack, 1916. 9 in. 339 pp., 5/ n. 891.7

A charming volume. The stories—some of which are old friends under a new guise (for example, 'A Chapter of Fish')—are told in admirable language by Mr. Ransome, and the illustrations are delightful—clear, picturesque, and not too bewilderingly complex.

***Scott (Dixon).** MEN OF LETTERS; with an introduction by Max Beerbohm. Hodder & Stoughton, 1916. 9 in. 325 pp. por. edit. note, 6/ n. 820.4

A collection of essays and literary criticisms by the late Mr. Dixon Scott, who had intended to publish them with others under the title which has been chosen for the present volume. After his death at Gallipoli it was felt to be due to his memory that the project should so far as possible be completed. Dixon Scott was a thoroughgoing impressionist, who stated his views in a language—we had almost said a lingo—of his own, that could offend only the captious purist by its spontaneity and avoidance of the conventional. He had the

literary instinct. He saw things freshly, and expressed his views frankly. The attribute "live" aptly describes these eminently readable essays, to which Mr. Beerbohm's introduction is a suitable and appreciative foreword.

***Scott (Mary Augusta).** ELIZABETHAN TRANSLATIONS FROM THE ITALIAN (*Vassar Semi-Centennial Series*). Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1916 (*Constable*). 9 in. 639 pp. index of titles with translators, general index, 8/6 n. 820.9

A list prepared by the author during the winter of 1891-2 showed that of some fifteen hundred English plays produced during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., about one-half are extant, and of these about one-third are Italian in source, plot, scene, or general tone. The Italian Renaissance was made known to the Elizabethans by more than two hundred and forty English translators; and the author concludes the introductory section of an able study of the Italianization of Elizabethan English literature with the remark that, of the foreign influences which in Elizabethan times contributed to English thought, "unquestionably the Italian was the strongest, the keenest, and the most far-reaching." Miss Scott has obviously taken great pains to verify her references, and the bibliographical and historical value of her work is considerable. She has examined the works themselves wherever available, and transcribed the titles verbatim, giving information on the whereabouts of unique copies. The studies on which the volume is based won her the degree of Ph.D. at Yale. This is one more contribution to the magnificent accumulation of documentary and bibliographical material for the literary historian for which we are indebted to American Universities.

Stevenson (Robert Louis). ON THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION. Chatto & Windus, 1916. 5½ in. 28 pp., 1/ n. 824.8

Very characteristic of Stevenson is this shrewd and witty essay, the manuscript of which is stated to have lain for years in a bundle of papers belonging to the late Mrs. Stevenson. It now appears for the first time in book-form.

Translations; ed. by S. C. Oxford, Blackwell, 1916. 7½ in. 30 pp., 2/ n. 828

We do not wonder at the perplexity expressed in the editor's note as to the sources of these "translations"; indeed, we should almost think, from the general aspect of these charming passages, that the author is his own translator, or rather that he has thrown his own thoughts into Greek and French form. However this may be, they are, one and all, worth reading.

Turner (Alfred). ON FALLING IN LOVE; and other matters. Simpkin & Marshall [1916]. 7½ in. 254 pp. por. 824.9

Mr. Turner has the equipment of the essayist—the right degree of reading, a wide and (from the "essay" point of view) adequate choice of subjects, and quite the fit and proper turns of style—the studied opening phrase and the appropriate concluding sentiment. Whether the reading public of to-day really want the cultured discussions that their predecessors loved is another question; if they do, the present volume should afford a pleasant "breathing space from the battle."

Twenty-Five Chinese Poems; paraphrased by Clifford Bax: 2nd edition. Hendersons [1916]. 7½ in. 53 pp. paper, 1/ n 895

Any bridge over the abyss of ignorance which separates the majority of Englishmen from an intelligent understanding and appreciation of the character, sentiments, and literature of the Chinese is cordially to be welcomed. The second edition of Mr. Clifford Bax's paraphrases of Chinese verse, said to have been written about three hundred years ago by poets who lived in or near Canton, may be regarded as a plank in the direction indicated. Five poems are added to the twenty published by Mr. Bax in 1910. The pieces are grouped, according to the subject-matter, under the names of the four seasons. A deep love of nature and a vein of melancholy are characteristic of most of these poems. Nearly all are pleasing; and some of them, such as 'A Walk by the River at Night,' 'A Singing Girl,' and 'A Rough Sea,' are quite charming.

Valgimigli (A.), ed. ELEGANT EXTRACTS IN PROSE AND POETRY: Antologia Inglese con Note Italiane; per cura di A. Valgimigli (*Corso Graduato e Completo di Lingua Inglese*). Milan, Bracciforti, 1916. 7½ in. 342 pp. contents, paper, L.4.50. 820.7

These extracts, which are intended for Italian students of English literature, have explanatory notes in Italian, and have been judiciously chosen, so as to be representative of many of the greatest English novelists, historians, philosophers, essayists, and miscellaneous writers. The editor may be congratulated on his work; but we notice a number of typographical errors, which should be corrected in a subsequent edition.

Varlez (Armand). L'ENFANT DE NAZARETH; préface par le R.P. Rutten, dominicain (*Auteurs Belges, collection junior*). Librairie Moderne, Hotel Cecil [1916]. 6½ in. 177 pp. por. (with 4 other vols. subscription price 6s. 3d. or 8 fr. 50). 842.9

An idyllic and reverent dramatization of the Scriptural story of the childhood of Jesus by one of the young founders of Belgian literature of to-day. M. Varlez (b. 1884) has written a comedy,

several dramas, poems, and novels, which have won him a high place among Belgian writers. His 'Bataille de l'Yser' is a fine vindication of the victorious deeds of his countrymen. The series in which the book appears is now being published in London. The "Collection Junior" has already run into a hundred thousand copies, and is steadily fulfilling its mission—to make known the work of the national men of letters.

Viets (E. L.). FAUST: a play in four acts. *Geo. C. Jackson Co.*, 1916. 8½ in. 19 pp. paper. 821.5

It would require an exhaustive analysis—which we think is hardly merited, in spite of some good lines here and there—to establish the relation of this American version of 'Faust' with those of Marlowe, Goethe, and Boito. No indication of the city or State from which the booklet comes is supplied by the title-page.

***Wylie (Laura Johnson).** SOCIAL STUDIES IN ENGLISH LITERATURE (*Vassar Semi-Centennial Series*). Boston, *Houghton Mifflin Co.* (Constable), 1916. 9 in. 216 pp. index, 8/6 n. 824

The contents include a long article on the English essay, as well as studies of the social philosophy of Wordsworth, the England of George Crabbe, and Shelley's democracy. An attempt is made in each essay to trace the relation between a certain body of literature and some aspects of the social conditions out of which it grew.

POETRY.

Barlow (Jane). BETWEEN DOUBTING AND DARING: verses. *Oxford, Blackwell*, 1916. 7½ in. 35 pp. paper, 1/n. 821.9

Two of these poems have appeared in *The Athenæum*, two in *The Saturday Review*, and the rest in *The Nation*. Facile descriptive power and a fastidious diction are noteworthy features of the author's work. Among the pieces which most appeal to us are 'A Knell and a Chime' and 'A Want-Wit'; but the Irish mother's prayer to St. Michael, 'The Irish Archangel,' is also a striking poem.

Batten (John D.). POEMS. *Chiswick Press*, 1916. 8 in. 23 pp. paper, 1/n. 821.9

Somewhat mediocre in sentiment and expression, but correct as to rhythm and metre and such essentials.

Begbie (Janet). MORNING MIST. *Mills & Boon* [1916]. 6 in. 105 pp. boards, 1/n. 821.9

Short poems, intermittently spasmodic, and in no way remarkable.

Blackhall (James). SPEAR AND PRUNING HOOK. *Duckworth*, 1916. 9 in. 56 pp., 5/n. 821.9

The writer has imagination and fine and spirited diction and movement, but he writes chiefly for himself, and most readers will probably find him too remote from their interests; he has, for all that, the quality of a poet.

Braimbridge (Kathleen A.). DREAM-SONGS (*Little Books of Georgian Verse*, 2nd series). *Erskine Macdonald* [1916]. 6½ in. 41 pp. paper, 1/n. 821.9

War and other lyrics showing considerable imagination and depth of feeling.

Butchart (Isabel). SONGS OF A DAY. 'Country Life' Office, 1916. 8 in. 90 pp. index, boards, 2/6 n. 821.9

A volume of pleasing verses on miscellaneous subjects, such as 'A Field of Green Oats,' 'Bluebells,' 'The Last Milestone,' 'Separation,' 'Time and the Woman,' and 'Kismet.' The writer's outlook upon life is not unduly sad, though some of the poems are tinged with a gentle melancholy. Considerable facility of expression, and a delicate imagination, mark these pieces.

Child (Drusilla Mary) [Mrs. Harold Child]. EVERY-DAY POEMS. *Elkin Mathews*, 1916. 6½ in. 40 pp. paper, 1/n. 821.9

Mrs. Child's verses are adequate to their various occasions, but do not rise far above the average.

Claudel (Paul). AUTRES POÈMES DURANT LA GUERRE. *Paris, Nouvelle Revue Française*, 1916. 10 in. 58 pp. paper, 2 fr. 50 n. 841.9

M. Paul Claudel tempts the criticism of all French tradition with his *vers libres*—as free from metrical laws in the usual sense as anything Whitman ever wrote, but, in the opinion of many, quite as fine. For our part, we hold there exist reasons for poetry's conforming to metrical laws, especially French poetry; but this does not prevent our admiring the depth and vigour of such writings as 'L'Italie' and 'La Vierge à Midi.'

Davidson (Nelly). THE KAISER'S ORDEAL: and other poems. *Eugène* [1916]. 7½ in. 40 pp. paper. 821.9

In spite of italics, capital letters, and similar devices, this little pamphlet does not rise above the commonplace, even in invective.

***Davies (William H.).** COLLECTED POEMS; with a portrait in collotype from a pencil sketch by Will Rothenstein and facsimile of author's script. *Fifield*, 1916. 7½ in. 160 pp., 6/n. 821.9

Mr. Davies has learnt much from Herrick, and uses his learning well—not in the least in the sense of plagiarizing, but by his clever choice and treatment of his subjects. 'Charms' is a peculiarly happy instance, but many of the other pieces are most attractive. The book is well worthy of a place in the library of any lover of poetry.

Drinkwater (John). OLTON POOLS. *Sidgwick & Jackson*, 1916. 7½ in. 42 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9

Mr. Drinkwater's verse is notable for its simple and fresh directness, whatever the subject treated. The country-side gives him the best inspirations, but the tribute to Lieut. Ridley and 'For April 23rd'—on Shakespeare—are fine pieces.

Frith (J. Cartwright). THE VERGE OF VICTORY; and other verses written during the war. *Allen & Unwin* [1916]. 7½ in. 44 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 821.9

Mr. Cartwright Frith's long poem, 'The Verge of Victory,' contains a number of good lines; and it may be affirmed of several of the pieces in the book that in quality they are distinctly above much of the war-poetry which we have recently had occasion to read. The dedicatory sonnet, addressed to Mr. William Watson, is a good example of the author's work.

Gibson (Reginald D.). NOTHING BUT EYES TO WEEP WITH; and other poems of the war. *Simpkin* [1916]. 7½ in. 48 pp. paper, 1/n. 821.9

A minor consequence of the war is that it has engendered a meteor-swarm of little books of verse such as this. Admirable in feeling and intention, they include much that is trite and commonplace; and one searches in vain for conspicuous merit. The reviewer reads them, ejaculates "Another!" and passes on to the next. Mr. Gibson's poems are sold for the benefit of the Star and Garter Home for totally disabled soldiers and sailors. 'His Room' and 'It's Got to be Done' deserve notice.

Gilbert (Bernard). WAR WORKERS; and other verses; with an introduction by Redfearn Williamson. *Macdonald*, 1916. 7½ in. 65 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 821.9

Mr. Bernard Gilbert's poems in Lincolnshire dialect are really good work. With truthfulness, humour, and pathos—the last two are seldom far apart—the ideas and sentiments of the inarticulate peasantry are skilfully interpreted; and while some of the verses, such as 'The Blind Prisoner' and 'Come back to me, John,' convey the keenest sense of the pathos of the war, others are genuinely funny. We can heartily commend these poems of the Lincolnshire fenland.

Greenwood (Julia Wickham). FROM DAWN TO EVE. *Boston, Mass., Badger*, 1916. 8 in. 136 pp., \$1. 25 n. 811.5

The verses have a certain pleasant freshness and delicacy, but are too often tinged with sentimentality.

Gregory (Hugh). AUGUST, 1914: a poem. *Fifield*, 1916. 8 in. 29 pp. paper, 1/n. 821.9

In Mr. Gregory's striking poem is a vision of a distant time when a nation "moved by noble love" will open all her gates, her lands, and her treasures, and exclaim to the would-be foe: "Enter, and if ye hate, take measure for your hate." Mr. Gregory is fond of alliterative lines, which are sometimes harsh and crude, even when otherwise effective; for example:—

Once more, dear land, once more thou dost confront
The ultimate hour, and standst the extreme test
Of thy strong heart; once more against thy breast
Beast and rebutst the formidable brunt
Of the world-crash.....

Harvey (F. W.). A GLOUCESTERSHIRE LAD: at home and abroad. *Sidgwick & Jackson*, 1916. 6½ in. 28 pp. paper 1/6 n., cloth 2/n. 821.9

These clever and spirited verses combine the haunting love and desire of England which this war, more than any, has brought out among our fighting men (Col. Collett expresses it well in his preface) with the equally strong sense of humour, also a product of the race at war. The verses on Major W., Sergeant Finch, and C Company cook are good evidences of the latter quality.

Hawthorn (F. Horderne). WHEN HER SOUL AWOKE. *Elliot Stock*, 1916. 6 in. 112 pp., 1/6 n. 821.9

Patriotic verse, well-intentioned, but commonplace.

Hayward (Charles W.). POLICIES IN POEM AND PARODY. *Daniel*, 1916. 7½ in. 61 pp. paper, 1/n. 821.9

There is a vigour and bite in these verses which should commend them to all but those Mr. Hayward attacks: his 'True Recessional' is much more than mere parody, and in this and elsewhere he has a very vital lesson to convey.

Hickley (A. R. P.). EARLY BLOSSOMS. *Allen & Unwin* [1916]. 7½ in. 64 pp. paper, 1/n. 821.9

The title indicates the character of the simple, artless verses upon 'A Vision of Justice,' 'Nature's Harmonies,' 'Parting,' 'The Spirit of Prayer,' and the like. Some of the pieces, such as 'A Plea for the Poor' and 'Christmas, 1901,' were evidently written a considerable while ago: the "plea" is addressed to Queen Victoria.

How (Marjorie N.). DREAMS AND VISIONS IN ENGLISH POETRY. *University of London Press*, 1916. 8½ in. 88 pp. paper, 2/n. 821.09

The author's object is to discover what light the study of English poetry throws upon the relations of dreams, mystic visions, and the art of poetry. An obscure and intricate subject is ably discussed with well-chosen illustrations from the poets. This was the Quain Prize Essay, 1916 (University College, London).

Ince (R. B.). THE WHITE ROADS; and other verses (*Little Books of Georgian Verse*, 2nd series). *Macdonald* [1916]. 6½ in. 33 pp. paper, 1/ n. 821.9

Unambitious verses with the ring of sincerity. Mr. Ince is mostly inspired by the country-side, the call of the hills, birds' song, and the like. Here and there faint echoes of the War can be discerned.

La Fontaine (Jean de). THE MASTERPIECES OF LA FONTAINE; done into English verse by Paul Hookham; illus. by Margaret L. Hodgson and Van Quiller Allen. *Oxford, Blackwell*, 1916. 10 in. 152 pp., 2/6 n. 841.45

This is, on the whole, a smooth and tripping translation; the illustrations and decoration are fairly good.

Ledwidge (Francis). SONGS OF PEACE; with an introduction by Lord Dunsany. *Jenkins*, 1917. 8 in. 110 pp., 3/6 n. 821.9

It would, surely, have been more correct to call these 'Songs of Nature': the writer, wherever he is, remembers more strongly than anything else the sights and sounds of the country, which he records in charming verse. He owes something to other poets—Mr. Yeats, for example—but has a freshness and rhythm that are all his own.

Leslie (Shane). VERSES IN PEACE AND WAR. *Burns & Oates*, 1916. 7 in. 30 pp. por., 2/6 n. 821.9

A slender volume of imaginative verse. Mr. Leslie is particularly happy in his epigrams, of which we quote one on Lieut. Warneford:—

Say not his life is little worth
Whose broken wings are made his shroud;
Death men have met on sea and earth,
But he lathelain him in the cloud.

Letts (W. M.). HALLOW-E'EN; and poems of the war. *Smith & Elder*, 1916. 7½ in. 100 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9

Some of the verses on the war are memorable, especially 'The Spires of Oxford' and 'What Reward?' Of the others 'The Winds at Bethlehem' and 'Sonia's Song' have much lyrical charm.

Looker (Samuel J.). SONGS OF THE WAYSIDE: lyrics and sonnets, 1913-16. *Stoke Newington, 18 Allen Road, S. J. Looker (Manchester, National Labour Press)*, 1916. 6 in. 54 pp., 1/3 post paid, 821.9

Simplicity and directness characterize these poems. Mr. Looker is most successful in his descriptions of nature. We like 'Memories,' in which there are some prettily turned lines; and several of the sonnets are pleasing. Phrases and words here and there, as in 'Useless Striving,' 'War Poetry, 1914-1916,' and the long poem to a friend, might have been more happily chosen, but as a whole Mr. Looker's verses show promise of still better things.

MacCarton (Hugh A.). LITTLE WHITE ROADS; and other poems. *Heath & Cranton* [1916]. 7½ in. 72 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9

Some of the verses have merit, but they do not rise much above the commonplace respectable work of the average minor poet.

Maclean (Murdoch). SONGS OF A ROVING CELT. *Year-Book Press*, 1916. 7 in. 85 pp., 2/ n. 821.9

The writer has brought into his verses much of the sorrowful, haunting atmosphere of the North; and possibly his own struggles and difficulties have accentuated this. He can, however, be humorous, witness 'The Highland Sacrament' and 'The Lassie o' the Glen.' All the songs are well worth reading, whether humorous or sad, and they are written in "guid Scots."

Marshall (Beth). STUDIES IN LIFE AND NATURE. *Elliot Stock*, 1916. 7½ in. 128 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9

If the contents of the six score pages of this sonorous entitled volume, so attractively covered and so nicely embellished with the Flag of the Union, had been set down in plain prose, instead of in verse-form, some of them might have been more endurable than when they are evidently intended to be regarded as poetry. Many of these efforts are on religious subjects, but much of the verse is below mediocrity.

Mason (Walt). RIPPLING RHYMES: to suit the times, all sorts of themes embracin', some gay, some sad, some not so bad. *Duckworth* [1916]. 6½ in. 154 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9

American both in form and matter, these pieces contain ample amusement.

Mulholland (Rosa) [Lady Gilbert]. DREAMS AND REALITIES. *Sands*, 1916. 7½ in. 128 pp., 5/ n. 821.9

Contains some charming verse. 'Death and the Soul,' 'The Christmas Candle,' 'All Souls' Night,' and 'The Closed Door' are above the average. The ballads are also good of their kind.

Patterson (Antoinette de Coursey). THE SON OF MEROPE; and other poems. *Philadelphia, Fisher*, 1916. 8½ in. 99 pp. boards, \$1.25. 811.5

These poems fail to appeal to us. The author is doubtless a competent verse-maker and translator, but the original pieces in the volume, with few exceptions, are, in our judgment, lacking in depth of feeling, and without the stamp of individuality. Some of the translations catch fairly the spirit of the originals.

Percival (Milton), ed. POLITICAL BALLADS ILLUSTRATING THE ADMINISTRATION OF SIR ROBERT WALPOLE (*Oxford Historical and Literary Studies*, vol. 8). *Oxford, Clarendon Press (Milford)*, 1916. 9½ in. 269 pp. introd. appendix, index of names and matters, index of titles, index of first lines, 8/6 n. 821.04

A valuable contribution towards the better comprehension of this most interesting period. The ballads are well worth reading from almost any point of view, and such a complete and elaborately compiled and annotated collection should be a treasure for all interested in the period.

Phelps (William Lyon). BROWNING: how to know him. *Smith & Elder*, 1916. 8 in. 387 pp. por. index, 5/ n. 821.83

We can find nothing to indicate that this is an old book published some time ago in America, with no alteration except in the imprint.

Phillipotts (Eden). DELIGHT. *Palmer & Hayward* [1916]. 7½ in. 55 pp. il., 3/6 n. 821.9

Mr. Phillipotts has a various and pleasing talent for verse. 'The Steadfast Lover' is charming, and should make an excellent song; 'The Aged Trees,' striking a different note, is expressive, as is the simplicity of the poem to Rupert Brooke—a worthy tribute. The illustrations are attractive.

Quiller-Couch (Sir Arthur). THE SACRED WAY (*Reprints from 'The Cambridge Magazine'*, No. 3). *Cambridge, Heffer*, 1916. 9 in. 3 pp. paper, 2d. n. 821.9

A striking poem by "Q.," from which we quote the first two lines:—

Thou that in years to come shalt tread this Sacred Way,
By Rheims to Vimy Ridge, to Belfort by Verdun,.....

Reid-Heyman (Stephen). A VAGABOND'S WALLET (*Adventurers All Series*). *Oxford, Blackwell*, 1916. 8 in. 76 pp. paper, 2/ n. 821.9

Another volume in the series of "young poets unknown to fame." Mr. Reid-Heyman shows considerable mastery of his craft, particularly in his beautiful 'Ode to a Thrush singing in Winter.'

Robertson (Alexander). COMRADES. *Elkin Mathews*, 1916. 6½ in. 43 pp., paper, 1/ n. 821.9

The Oxford touch is strongly apparent in these refined and scholarly verses; the sonnets and the lines on 'Passing Oxford in a Troop Train' are particularly characteristic. We fear, from the indication "missing" given by the publisher, that Mr. Robertson must be numbered among the victims claimed by the war.

Robinson (Edwin Arlington). THE MAN AGAINST THE SKY: a book of poems. *Macmillan*, 1916. 7 in. 159 pp., \$1.00. 811.5

These verses are typical of the good-class magazine or periodical, satisfactory in many ways, but never inspiring. One, 'The Gift of God,' rises above the level of its fellows.

Robinson (W. Fothergill). THE HARVESTING; and other poems; with prefatory note by Selwyn Image. *Macdonald*, 1916. 7 in. 59 pp. paper. 821.9

There are many striking pieces in this little volume of polished and helpful verse, but perhaps the solemn swing and stately gravity of 'Midnight—Oxford,' and the resigned pathos of 'Christmas, 1915,' particularly appeal to us. A high level is maintained throughout; and it is difficult to pick and choose. 'Peace,' 'This would I do,' and 'Dominus Illuminatio mea' are very beautiful.

Rope (Henry E. G.). RELIGIONIS ANCILLA; and other poems. *Heath & Cranton*, 1916. 7 in. 84 pp. boards, 2/6 n. 821.9

The spiritual aspect of things notably predominates in Mr. Rope's poetry, much of which reflects deep religious feeling, and is of marked merit. Here and there may be discerned traces of the influence of Francis Thompson. Some of the best poems in the volume are those on Italy, Rome, and Chartres; but we also like the first and longest piece, and the lines on 'Belgium.'

Russell (R. C.). THE OLD AND YOUNG LANDS. *Oxford, Blackwell*, 1916. 8 in. 127 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9

Amusing and spirited verses, with now and again a serious touch, especially when dealing with South Africa.

Scott (Frederick George). IN THE BATTLE SILENCES: poems written at the Front. *Constable*, 1916. 7½ in. 33 pp. paper. 821.9

A book of short and simple verses, written by a Canadian. Although they have no very striking characteristics, they are rhythmical and full of poetic thought.

Sidgwick & Jackson, edd. A SELECTION OF POEMS FROM RECENT VOLUMES PUBLISHED BY SIDGWICK & JACKSON. *Sidgwick & Jackson* [1916]. 6½ in. 25 pp. paper, 6d. n. 821.9

The excerpts from favourable reviews, furnished as foot-notes, give this booklet the form of an advertisement, but the publishers disarm criticism by frankly calling it an "Anthology-Catalogue." It reflects the attitude of the younger writers towards the war, and includes Rupert Brooke's 'The Dead,' Mr. Everard Owen's 'Three Hills,' and Mr. John Drinkwater's 'Gathering Song.' The profits will be devoted to public charities.

Sigerson (Dora) [Mrs. Clement Shorter]. LOVE OF IRELAND: poems and ballads. *Maunsel*, 1916. 6½ in. 93 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9

These pieces are mostly from 'The Collected Poems' published in 1907, and subsequent volumes. A few are printed here for the first time. Intense love of country, much imaginative power, and often a haunting melancholy, characterize the little book.

Simms (Evelyn). THE CROWNING PURPOSE. *Secker*, 1916. 6½ in. 55 pp., 1/ n. 821.9

A poem, of considerable merit, describing the development and travail of the angel-guarded soul of a man who is blinded in the war. It is suggested that God's purpose is "for us through war to conquer war."

Skeyhill (Signaller Tom). SOLDIER SONGS FROM ANZAC, written in the firing line; with introduction by Major-General J. W. McCay. *Fisher Unwin* [1916]. 6½ in. 78 pp. paper, 1/ n. 821.9

A collection of verses, written in colloquial language, telling something of the experiences of an Australian in Gallipoli.

***Tagore (Sir Rabindranath).** FRUIT-GATHERING. *Macmillan*, 1916. 8 in. 123 pp., 4/6 n. 821.9

"At the end of youth" Sir R. Tagore gathers the fruit of life—the visions, the intuitions, the thrills of inexpressible rapture—"thoughts of every tint," as he puts it in a different image, "cast up out of the deep and scattered on the beach of life." The eighty-six pieces that fill this thin volume are pure jets of lyric feeling, aphorisms expressed in moving symbols, or fully developed parables and allegories. They are written in the unmetrical, rhythmic diction with which we are now familiar, and several are as perfect in form as they are beautiful and poignant in content. Take this—not one of the more splendid and thrilling, but a sober statement of the writer's hopeful agnosticism:—

"I have kissed this world with my eyes and my limbs; I have wrapped it within my heart in numberless folds; I have flooded its days and nights with thoughts till the world and my life have grown one,—and I love my life because I love the light of the sky so enwoven with me.

"If to leave the world be as real as to love it—then there must be a meaning in the meeting and the parting of life.

"If that love were deceived in death, then the canker of this deceit would eat into all things, and the stars would shrivel and grow black."

Another fanciful piece ends: "The perfect dawn is near when you will mingle your life with all life and know at last your purpose." This is the burden of Sir R. Tagore's philosophy, theosophy, pantheism, agnosticism, or whatever we may call it; and, after all, it is not so different from Wordsworth's love and hope and "faith's transcendent dower." Is it that the eternal wisdom taught by Buddha and by Christ is at bottom one? The most beautiful piece, to our thinking, is the following:—

"I know that at the dim end of some day the sun will bid me its last farewell. Shepherds will play their pipes beneath the banyan trees, and cattle graze on the slope by the river, while my days will pass into the dark.

"This is my prayer, that I may know before I leave why the earth called me in her arms.

"Why her night's silence spoke to me of stars, and her daylight kissed my thoughts into flower.

"Before I go may I linger over my last refrain, completing its music, may the lamp be lit to see your face and the wreath woven to crown you."

Will any one affirm now that there is no poetry without metre?

Tillyard (Aelfrida) [Mrs. Constantine Graham]. THE GARDEN AND THE FIRE. *Cambridge, Heffer*, 1916. 9 in. 79 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9

This is Mrs. Graham's fifth book, and contains a selection of her verses written since 1910. They are classified as 'Poems about the War,' 'Songs about Love,' 'Borderland Poems,' 'Mystical Poems,' &c., and are dignified and thoughtful, showing a cultivated taste and good craftsmanship.

Watson (William). RETROGRESSION; and other poems. *Lane*, 1916. 7½ in. 98 pp., 3/6 n. 821.9

Little in this collection touches Mr. Watson's early standard of finished verse compact of serious if not profound thought. The title-poem is the best, but is too short to redeem the book from the charge of mere poetic journalism.

Weaving (Willoughby). THE STAR FIELDS; and other poems; with an introduction by Robert Bridges. *Oxford, Blackwell*, 1916. 7½ in. 265 pp., 5/ n. 821.9

A large and varied collection of verse, of good scholarly standard. The shorter pieces are the best; the diction of the longer episodes is at times rather prosaic.

Wells (F. Barber). THE ROLL OF THE DRUM; and other war verses. *Harrap*, 1916. 7 in. 94 pp. paper, 1/ n. 821.9

A collection of recruiting songs and patriotic verses suitable for reciting at charity bazaars.

Wyngate (Valérie). DRAMATIZED SCENES FROM LONGFELLOW'S 'HIAWATHA'; with music by Norman O'Neill. *Kegan Paul*, 1916. 8½ in. 95 pp., 2/6 n. 811.34

A careful adaptation of Longfellow's poem, with appropriate music. The play should be easy for amateurs to stage and perform.

822.33 SHAKESPEARE.

***Alden (Raymond Macdonald), ed.** THE SONNETS OF SHAKESPEARE: from the Quarto of 1609, with variorum readings and commentary. *Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Co. (Constable)*, 1916. 9 in. 562 pp. preface, explan. of textual notes and commentary, appendix (110 pp.), bibliog. indexes, 25/ n. 822.33

Mr. Alden confesses that "he has spent some years with the Sonnets and still finds himself without a revelation." In any case, this volume represents a vast amount of conscientious work, exceedingly well done. An endeavour has been made to collate "all editions of the Sonnets, whether found by themselves or in the collected Works of Shakespeare, of which the text appears to be the result of fresh and significant editorial consideration." The text of each sonnet is followed by ample notes, and by substantially all comment "susceptible of being normalized to the plan of the book."

***Bartlett (Henrietta C.) and Pollard (Alfred William).** A CENSUS OF SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS IN QUARTO, 1594—1709. *New Haven, Yale University Press (Milford)*, 1916. 12 in. 197 pp. index of owners and binders, 32/6 n. 822.33

Published under the auspices of the Elizabethan Club, Yale University, as a memorial to the late Prof. Lounsbury, this sumptuously produced census of extant Quartos printed between 1594 and 1709—the latter year being that of the publication of Rowe's Shakespeare, the first edition to which an editor put his name—is a valuable and welcome addition to Shakespearian bibliography. It is interesting, as an indication of the rarity of first editions of the Quartos, that only one copy is known to exist of the earliest quarto edition, that of "Titus Andronicus" (1594); and exceedingly few copies of some of the other first editions remain. Of first editions (1594—1622) the authors have traced 144 copies and two fragments. The numbers of reprints, intermediate (before 1623) and later (1624-1709), are much greater. It is remarked that there is a "high probability" that at least some of the good quartos were set up from Shakespeare's autograph. In the work before us the fullest bibliographical details are given of each quarto traced as well as particulars of its ownership and whereabouts.

***Creizenach (Wilhelm).** THE ENGLISH DRAMA IN THE AGE OF SHAKESPEARE; translated from 'Geschichte des neueren Dramas' of Wilhelm Creizenach, formerly Professor in the University of Cracow. *Sidgwick & Jackson*, 1916. 9 in. 469 pp. il. bibliog. index, 18/ n. 822.33

Thirteen books comprised in this volume correspond to books 1-8 of the fourth volume of Prof. Creizenach's work, and contain a general account, complete in itself, of the Elizabethan drama. The translation was prepared by Miss Cécile Hugon. Fresh facts have accumulated since the appearance of the original in 1909; Prof. Creizenach has made a number of additions and corrections; and the supervision of the volume was entrusted to Alfred Schuster, who was killed in Flanders in November, 1914. Dr. R. B. McKerrow has rendered some assistance in the production of the book. The titles of the main sections of this important work are as follow: 'The English Theatre from 1570 to 1587'; 'Characteristics of Dramatic Poetry during the Shakespearian Period: the Vocation and Position of the Dramatist'; 'The Moral and Social Ideas of the Dramatists: Religion and Politics'; 'The Dramatic Materials'; 'Arrangement and Construction'; 'Types of Character—Serious and Comic'; 'Versification and Style'; and 'Staging and Histrionic Art.'

Greenwood (Sir George). SHAKESPEARE'S LAW AND LATIN: how I was "exposed" by Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P. *Watts*, 1916. 8½ in. 91 pp. boards, 2/ n. 822.33

From this revival of a blizzard of unamiable controversy, which has been raging since 1913, we prefer to take shelter by just thanking God for Shakespeare, without embarking on the apparently hopeless endeavour to determine the extent of the bard's knowledge of law, or of his acquaintance with the classics. This seems to us the sanest course.

Greenwood (Sir George). SIR SIDNEY LEE'S NEW EDITION OF A LIFE OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: some words of criticism by Sir George Greenwood, M.P. *Lane*, 1916. 8½ in. 52 pp., 1/6 n. 822.33

Another book by the author of 'Is there a Shakespeare Problem?' Sir G. Greenwood indulges in criticism which may be described as of the destructive order, but he states (p. 46) that he holds no brief for the Baconians.

Kittredge (George Lyman). SHAKSPEARE: an address delivered on April 23, 1916, in Sanders Theatre at the request of the President and Fellows of Harvard College. *Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press (Milford)*, 1916. 7 in. 54 pp., 2/6 n. 822.33

A suggestive piece of Shakespearian criticism, protesting against attempts to read the riddle of Shakespeare's personality in his works. The outcome of such an attempt "is its own refutation," says Mr. Kittredge. An analysis of 'Hamlet' is a prominent feature.

Kunz (George Frederick). SHAKESPEARE AND PRECIOUS STONES: treating of the known references of precious stones in Shakespeare's works, with comments as to the origin of his material, the knowledge of the Poet concerning precious stones, and references as to where the precious stones of his time came from; with illustrations. *Philadelphia, Lippincott*, 1916. 9 in. 102 pp. front. (por.), 6/ n. 822.33

The title sufficiently indicates the character of this work, the author of which has brought together Shakespeare's references to precious stones, for comparison and quotation, so that the literary and historical student may better understand what gems were used in Shakespeare's time, and how he alluded to them. The book contains much useful information, but wants an index.

***Matthews (Brander) and Thorndike (Ashley Horace), edd.** SHAKESPEARIAN STUDIES BY MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. *New York, Columbia University Press*, 1916. 9½ in. 458 pp. 822.33

Contains papers on Shakespearean stage traditions, Shakespeare in the schools, Shakespeare as a debtor, the question of Shakespeare's pronunciation, the school production of Shakespeare's plays, Shakespeare on his art, and the like. The lack of an index is an extraordinary defect in a work of this size and importance.

Ord (Hubert W.). LONDON SHOWN BY SHAKESPEARE; and other Shakespearean studies, including a new interpretation of the Sonnets. *Routledge*, 1916. 6½ in. 85 pp. map, paper, 1/ n. 822.33

In the first of these very readable studies Mr. Ord brings out with great clearness how Shakespeare, though his sole interest in a town was centred in its inhabitants, managed by a few deft touches to indicate the background of his scenes. An excellent idea of the London that Shakespeare knew is given in this article. The source of Shakespeare's Sonnets, suggested in a later study, is the 'Roman de la Rose.' Cogent arguments are adduced: but they cannot adequately be dealt with in a short notice. 'The Child in Shakespeare' is one of the best studies in the book.

Poel (William). SOME NOTES ON SHAKESPEARE'S STAGE AND PLAYS: reprinted from 'The Bulletin of the John Rylands Library,' April-Sept., 1916. *Longmans (for the Manchester University Press)*, 1916. 10½ in. 16 pp. il. boards, 1/ n. 822.33

The founder and director of the Elizabethan Stage Society very clearly describes the arrangements of the playhouse in Shakespeare's time, and lays stress upon the fact that the platform was built out into the middle of the auditorium, the spectators being accommodated on three sides of it. The proscenium, act-drop, and scene-cloth were introduced by Inigo Jones during Charles I.'s reign, and generally adopted at the Restoration. Scenic accessories were not contemplated by Shakespeare. Mr. Poel argues that, if produced on a stage similar to that of the Elizabethan playhouse, the plays would recover their vitality. He adds that classical dramas will soon cease altogether to appear in the theatre unless public opinion demands legislation "in order to widen the use of the people's theatres by those who at present control them solely for the purpose of commercial speculation." The chronology of Shakespeare's plays, showing where they were acted in London, 1591-1642, is useful.

Shakespeare (William). KING JOHN; introduction and notes by Henry Norman Hudson; ed. and rev. by Ebenezer Charlton Black (*New Hudson Shakespeare*). *Ginn* [1916]. 6½ in. 187 pp. index, 1/6 n. 822.33

Shakespeare (William). KING RICHARD THE THIRD; introduction and notes by Henry Norman Hudson; ed. and rev. by Ebenezer Charlton Black (*New Hudson Shakespeare*). *Ginn* [1916]. 6½ in. 240 pp. index, 1/6 n. 822.33

Shakespeare (William). THE TRAGEDY OF CORIOLANUS; introduction and notes by Henry Norman Hudson; ed. and rev. by Ebenezer Charlton Black (*New Hudson Shakespeare*). *Ginn* [1916]. 6½ in. 260 pp. index, 1/6 n. 822.33

Shakespeare (William). THE TRAGEDY OF ROMEO AND JULIET; introduction and notes by Henry Norman Hudson; ed. and rev. by Ebenezer Charlton Black (*New Hudson Shakespeare*). *Ginn* [1916]. 6½ in. 205 pp. index, 1/6 n. 822.33

Good school editions, with a sound conservative bent, adequate introductions, not too many foot-notes, chronological charts, charts of the distribution of characters, indexes, &c.

Thompson (Sir Edward Maunde). SHAKESPEARE'S HANDWRITING: a study. *Oxford, Clarendon Press (Miford)*, 1916. 9½ in. 75 pp. facsimiles in colotype of three folios of the Sir Thomas More MS. and representations in half-tone of the six Shakespeare signatures, 10/6 n. 822.33

A palæographical study of Shakespeare's penmanship setting forth Sir E. Maunde Thompson's reasons for concluding that a holograph manuscript of Shakespeare has at length been found.

FICTION.

Andom (Robert). TRODDLES' FARM. *Jarrolld* [1916]. 7½ in. 315 pp. il., 1/3 n.

Those who believe that they cannot have too much of Mr. Andom's exuberant humour are strongly advised to read this volume before 'Troddles, Us, and Others,' which appeared earlier; else they may find themselves mistaken, as 'Troddles' Farm' is not nearly so good.

Andom (Robert). TRODDLES, US, AND OTHERS. *Jarrolld*, 1916. 7½ in. 303 pp., 3/6 n.

We have good reason to be thankful to Mr. Andom for giving us many of the incidents so humorously here set forth. Perhaps the best is the visit paid by Troddles & Co. to the Turkish bath. The book would probably be more mirth-provoking if taken in smaller doses than the present reviewer found possible; but we cannot absolve Mr. Andom entirely from over-exaggeration as well as over-elaboration.

***Benson (Arthur Christopher).** FATHER PAYNE. *Smith & Elder*, 1916. 2nd edn. 8 in. 418 pp., 7/6 n.

'Father Payne' was published anonymously in the autumn of 1915 (see review in *The Athenæum*, Dec. 18, 1915, p. 458), but the authorship was not long kept secret. Mr. Benson now acknowledges it, and confesses with a pleasant ingenuousness his desire that it should be more widely read. The central figure is apparently fictitious, but became, the author writes, "so real a figure to me, that even now he is far more actual than many persons whom I have met in the flesh."

Blest-Gana (Alberto). MARTIN RIVAS; trans. from the Spanish by Mrs. Charles Whitham. *Chapman & Hall*, 1916. 7½ in. 431 pp., 6/ n. 863.6

Many incidents, political and otherwise, are crowded into this complicated tale of life in Chile during the nineteenth century, but the love-story of the hero, a poor young man who sets out to make his fortune in Santiago, constitutes the most important element.

Campbell (R. W.). THE MIXED DIVISION (T.). *Hutchinson*, 1916. 7½ in. 330 pp., 6/

Capt. Campbell, who has already given us more than one good war tale, follows here to a great extent, but with all admiration, Mr. Ian Hay. His "New Army" men, however, go to the Dardanelles, and not to Flanders, and he has a good deal to say as to the Greeks and others in this connexion. He writes vividly and well, and his book merits a high place among the numerous examples of war literature.

Carpenter (J. Harold). THE PENDULUM: a tale of Imperial Rome. *Long* [1916]. 8 in. 320 pp., 6/

A novel full of incident and complication. The hero is a degenerate patrician at the court of Tiberius. His life and character are changed by the influence of a sect whose teaching is based on a doctrine of spiritual love, as opposed to sensual.

Champion (Jessie). JIMMY'S WIFE. *Lane*, 1917. 7½ in. 309 pp., 6/

A pleasant story of life before the outbreak of war. The plot centres on the arrival in a country village, first of a man rumoured to be divorced, and secondly of an actress. The problem of the identity of the lady in question is solved in quite an unexpected way.

Chekhov (Anton). THE DARLING; THE DUEL; and other stories; trans. from the Russian by Constance Garnett, with introduction by Edward Garnett; 2 vols. (*St. Martin's Library*). *Chatto & Windus*, 1916. 6½ in. 323 and 312 pp., each vol. 2/ n. 893.7

These tales of Chekhov are well worth reading, not only for their fine literary qualities, but also for the sake of learning more of Russian character, as shown in peasant and aristocrat. The author has a fine gift of narrative, and places his characters clearly before the reader. Though resembling Guy de Maupassant in certain respects, he surpasses the great French writer in tenderness and humanity, without being any less truthful. In the second volume, 'The Princess' and 'At Home' are perhaps the most successful.

Conyers (Dorothea). THE FINANCING OF FIONA. *Allen & Unwin* [1916]. 7½ in. 316 pp., 6/

A very pleasant and readable tale. Good descriptions are given of country life in Ireland. The heroine, left unexpectedly with a large house and grounds, but with no money for their upkeep, resolves to take in paying guests, but inexperience and poverty prove too much for her. By the time that a happy solution is found for her difficulties, Fiona has gained much wisdom.

Curtis (Mrs. Cecil), trans. IN THE FIRE OF THE FURNACE; by a Sergeant in the French Army. *Smith & Elder*, 1916. 7½ in. 422 pp., 6/ n.

This story is well described by the publishers as being that of a young French present-day intellectual, a logician and egoist, and a believer in nothing, who is reborn to man's deeper feelings by the stern realities of war. The book contains excellent descriptions of mobilization and the fighting up to the battle of the Marne.

Dark (Sidney). *AFRAID.* Lane, 1917. 7½ in. 310 pp., 6/

The story of a man despised alike by friends and enemies for his cowardice. War breaks out, and it is shown how he gains the mastery over this weakness.

Deland (Margaret). *THE RISING TIDE.* Murray, 1916. 7½ in. 312 pp., 5/ n. 813.5

The heroine is a headstrong, inexperienced member of the "rising generation," revolting against life's conventions and social fetters, and eager for a vote and independence. In spite of her crudeness she is a lovable girl, and, having learnt a somewhat bitter lesson, ultimately finds happiness.

Dickens (Charles). *A CHRISTMAS CAROL.* C. H. Kelly, 1916. 8 in. 217 pp. il., 3/6 n. 823.83

A new edition, with four full-page plates in colour, and numerous pen-and-ink sketches in the text, by Gordon Robinson.

Dickens (Charles).

Crotch (W. Walter). *THE SOUL OF DICKENS.* Chapman & Hall, 1916. 9 in. 239 pp. index, 6/ n. 823.83

Mr. Crotch writes with keen interest and the pen of a practical essayist, but we doubt if his book will gain an appeal far beyond the bounds of the Dickens Fellowship.

***Dunsany (Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett, 1st Baron).** *TALES OF WONDER.* Elkin Mathews, 1916. 8 in. 198 pp. 6 il. by S. H. Sime, boards, 5/ n.

These miscellaneous stories in the curious genre created by Lord Dunsany hardly equal, as a collection, 'The Gods of Pegana' and other earlier tales. For one thing, the author introduces too many touches of "up-to-date" smartness, which accord ill with the macabre atmosphere that he aims at evoking. Jokes about "wine at a guinea a bottle that you could not tell from champagne" and "cigars at half-a-crown with a Havana label" are too cheap for the real grotesque. Lord Dunsany's picturesque descriptions lose by Mr. Sime's illustrations, which are very thin in comparison with many he has done. Where the story almost captures the thrilling glamour of the mysterious and illimitable, the sharp detail of the pictures too often brings us down to photographic reality. One of the best of the sardonic tales is 'The Bureau d'Echange de Maux.' 'The Loot of Loma' is ghastly in its suggestive reticence, and 'Thirteen at Table' gives a genuine sense of the eerie, and also of something finer, in the stricken Don Juan who speaks to the ladies that haunt him "as a condemned man might speak to his judge, and yet somewhat as a judge might speak to one that he once condemned wrongly." But the best piece, though it almost seems childish to like it, is 'A Story of Land and Sea,' about the pirate who put wheels under his ship, and sailed the Sahara, fighting squadrons of Arab horse with his broadsides. It is a splendid tale for boys, who will enjoy the humour of the pirate's cutter—a captured Arab steed—which has a mast for signalling, and, when it comes to a halt, is always stopped and secured in nautical fashion with an anchor.

Field (Christine). *HALF A GIPSY.* Melrose [1916]. 7½ in. 349 pp., 5/ n.

A young English girl becomes governess in the family of a Russian noble, whose son, musical, unconventional, gipsy-trained, and sometime a revolutionary, she ultimately weds. The book contains some attractive pictures of Russian town and country life.

Fitch (A. H.). *THE BREATH OF THE DRAGON.* Putnam, 1916. 7½ in. 453 pp. col. front., 6/

An exciting tale, dealing partly with legation life in Peking, but more especially with the adventures of a Chinese girl, who gains admittance to the palace of the Empress Dowager, and succeeds in saving the life of her lover, who has been condemned to death. The description of life in the imperial palace is perhaps the most interesting part of this sensational novel.

Fleming (Guy) *THE DIPLOMAT.* Longmans, 1916. 8 in. 336 pp., 5/ n.

Mr. Fleming has much shrewd observation of character, and a keen eye for a phrase of telling effect, but he wavers between the Meredithian and the later Maurice Hewlett manner, and the result is rather fatiguing, especially in these present days, when even good fiction, if at all difficult to read, is apt to tire most readers.

Fletcher (J. S.). *FAMILIES REPAIRED.* Allen & Unwin [1916]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/

There is material in this amusing book for a comedy of the farcical order. It concerns the wills made by an eccentric millionaire, and the way in which the different legatees receive the news of their prospective wealth. The characters include an earl, a Socialist, a man about town, a very modern young woman, and an easily consolable widow.

***France (Anatole).** *THE HUMAN TRAGEDY:* a translation by Alfred Allinson; with 16 illustrations by Michel Sevier. Lane, 1917. 10 in. 146 pp., 10/6 n.

A fine edition and a good translation of this pleasing and characteristic work. There is a weird but rather attractive crudity in M. Sevier's illustrations.

Fraser (T. A.). *MAITLAND OF CASTLE ROUGH:* being the memoir of a soldier of fortune; illustrated by Arthur Ferrier. Glasgow, Fraser & Asher, 1916. 7½ in. 288 pp.

The story is good, but the succession of rapid moves and hair-breadth escapes leaves us a little confused as to its general continuity. However, the hero is sufficiently successful and lucky throughout—more so, indeed, than he anticipated.

Gould (Nat). *BREAKING THE RECORD.* Long [1916]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/

Another tale of the turf by this prolific and popular novelist. Mr. Nat Gould should know something of how to break the record, for the sales of his novels, his publishers state, now exceed nine million copies. He gives here his familiar group of society men and women, with a background of racecourses and beautiful horses, and the story moves on straight-forward simple lines to a happy close.

Gould (Nat). *THE FLYER.* Long [1916]. New edn. 8½ in. 124 pp., 6d.

Green (Anna Katherine) [Mrs. Charles Rohlf]. *TO THE MINUTE; SCARLET AND BLACK:* two tales of life's perplexities. Putnam, 1916. 7½ in. 226 pp. col. front., 3/6

Well written, but not of absorbing interest.

Howells (William Dean). *THE LEATHERWOOD GOD.* Jenkins, 1917. 7½ in. 286 pp., 5/ n. 813.5

On the face of it, this story of idolatry in an old-time Ohio settlement is thin, but no doubt Mr. Howells expects his readers to appreciate the breadth of real reverence for the God ideal which lies behind the old magistrate's rather cynical philosophy. We doubt whether the majority will do this, but everybody should enjoy the tale, which has all the author's usual felicity of writing.

Huckel (Oliver). *A DREAMER OF DREAMS:* being a new and intimate telling of the love-story and life-work of "Will Penn, the Quaker." New York, Crowell, 1916. 7½ in. 476 pp. il. por., \$1.25 n. 813.5

This story of the founder of Pennsylvania is described on the title-page as "an authentic narrative, freely arranged from the supposed journal of the fair Guli Springett, as found in an old oaken chest at Warminghurst, England." The author gives a few of the historical sources of the narrative in a postscript. Many famous people flit through the pages, notably Milton and Cromwell, and the scene changes from London, Oxford, and Paris to the New World. The book is illustrated with portraits and two photographs.

Hughes (Rupert). *THE THIRTEENTH COMMANDMENT.* Eveleigh Nash, 1916. 7½ in. 499 pp., 6/ n. 813.5

Vivid pictures of American extravagance, of the financial chaos caused in New York by the outbreak of the War, and of strenuous efforts on the part of an independent-spirited girl to relieve her family by earning her own living, are noteworthy features of this long novel.

Hume (Fergus). *THE GOLDEN WANG-HO:* a sensational story. Long [1916]. 8½ in. 126 pp. paper, 6d.

Cheap edition.

Irwin (M. E. F.). *OUT OF THE HOUSE.* Constable, 1916. 7½ in. 313 pp., 5/ n.

The book is pleasantly written and has points of interest, but the story and the characters are too shadowy and unlike life to inspire any keen interest.

***Jacobs (William Wymark).** *THE CASTAWAYS.* Hodder & Stoughton, 1916. 8 in. 306 pp., 5/ n.

Mr. Jacobs's new story is concerned with the circumstances which follow a bank clerk's coming into a fortune. The whole is a crescendo of amusement to the climax in which a mock mutiny on a private yacht has far other results than those expected by the perpetrator of the practical joke.

Johnson (George Lindsay). *THE WEIRD ADVENTURES OF PROFESSOR DELAPINE OF THE SORBONNE.* Routledge, 1916. 7½ in. 356 pp., 6/

A very complicated tale of spiritualism, alleged to be founded on fact. The psychic powers of the Professor and others are the means of unravelling a tangle of crime. The book is much besprinkled with French phrases, which might have been translated.

Lane (Mrs. John). *WAR PHASES ACCORDING TO MARIA;* illustrated by A. H. Fish. Lane, 1917. 7½ in. 195 pp., 2/6 n.

We do not find Maria more than moderately amusing; still her impressions and experiences may serve to pass away an idle half-hour. The illustrations are clever.

Le Breton (Farren). *THE COURTS OF LOVE.* Long [1916]. Popular edn. 7½ in. 320 pp. paper, 1/ n.

Leighton (Marie Connor). *IN THE GRIP OF A LIE.* Long [1916]. 8 in. 320 pp., 6/

A story full of mysteries, largely turning on the murder of a Cabinet minister in peculiar circumstances. The title may be applied to more than one of the characters, including an eminent judge upon whom a woman levies blackmail.

Lennox (Cosmo Gordon). THE LETTERS OF TWO PEOPLE IN WAR-TIME. *Eveleigh Nash*, 1916. 7½ in. 168 pp., 3/6 n.

The love-letters of a man serving with a French ambulance and of an English nurse. Impressions of the war, the wounded, and the French people are given in a fluent and easy style, but with a good deal of sentiment.

Lenotre (G.). LÉGENDES DE NOËL: contes historiques (*Collection Gallia*). Paris, Dent [1916]. New edn. 6½ in. por. 247 pp., 1 fr. 25. 843.9

Lund (Kathleen A.). THE PUPIL OF A LITTLE MONK. *Heath & Cranton* [1916]. 7½ in. 310 pp. col. front., 6/

The heroine, a fresh, unselfish girl, accepts as her mate an agnostic schoolmaster who has children by both his previous marriages. The story describes the trials and difficulties of their marriage, at the crisis of which she learns a lesson of patience from a stone monk in the cathedral of her birthplace. It is somewhat tedious, but ends happily.

Macnoughtan (Sara). THEY WHO QUESTION. *Smith & Elder*, 1916. 7½ in. 344 pp., 5/ n.

Now published under the author's name for the first time.

Mendip (Geoffrey). YOU CALL IT CHANCE? *Bristol, Arrowsmith* [1916]. 7 in. 347 pp., 6/

This is a first novel of some merit, describing the early days of the war. There are no sensational episodes—the quiet life of the English country side is contrasted with the plight of a French count and his daughter whose château is within the firing-line; and the love-stories and adventures at the front of the two soldier brothers are told with sincerity and reticence.

***Mérimeé (Prosper).** CARMEN; translated by A. E. Johnson, with pictures by René Bull. *Hutchinson*, 1916. 11 in. 212 pp. 16 col. plates, 74 il. in text, 21/ n. 843.81

This is a handsome edition of a classic with which, we suspect (in company with the writer of the appendix), many who know the opera are not so familiar as they might be. Those who admit such an impeachment will welcome the appendix in question, which gives a comparison of the opera with Mérimée's original tale—a most useful and even necessary addition to the book. Mr. René Bull's illustrations are picturesque and convincing: indeed, they set one humming the well-known airs.

Neill (A. S.). A DOMINIE DISMISSED. *Jenkins*, 1916. 8 in., 266 pp., 2/6 n.

Those who enjoyed the 'Dominie's Log' will enjoy this second book. Not that it contains much that the author did not say somewhat differently in the former volume, but his refreshing and breezy castigation of what should be outworn convention comes at a time when the most conservative are faced with the need of a broader outlook.

Pinecher Martin, O.D.: a story of the inner life of the Royal Navy; by "Taffrail"; illustrated by C. Fleming Williams. *Chambers* [1916]. 7½ in. 340 pp., 3/6 net

An excellent long story of the Navy. It is really a catalogue of Navy types rather than a tale in the ordinary sense; and the types in question are admirably clear and realistic. In fact, "Taffrail" has added to our knowledge of the Navy in no small degree.

Porter (Eleanor H.). SIX STAR RANCH. *Stanley Paul* [1916]. 7½ in. 353 pp., 6/ 813.5

A breezy tale, by the creator of the popular 'Miss Billy,' of the visit of six high-spirited schoolgirls to a ranch in Texas.

Quiller-Couch (Sir Arthur Thomas), pseud. "Q." THE SPLENDID SPUR (*Nelson Libraries*). *Nelson*, 1916. 6½ in. 287 pp., 9d. n. Cheap edition.

Radziwill (Princess Catherine) [Madame Kolb Danvin]. THE BLACK DWARF OF VIENNA; and other weird stories. *Rider*, 1916. 7½ in. 138 pp. paper, 1/ n.

An interesting collection of ghost stories—"Si non e vero," &c.

Richings (Emily A.). BROKEN AT THE FOUNTAIN. *Heath & Cranton* [1916]. 7½ in. 312 pp., 6/

A romance of the court of Portugal in the fourteenth century. The chief figure in a tangle of intrigue is that of Inez de Castro, married secretly to the Crown Prince. The celebration of her coronation as Queen only took place after the lady's death, when the grief-distracted Prince gave order for the body to be exhumed for the purpose.

Richmond (Grace S.). UNDER THE COUNTRY SKY. *Murray*, 1916. 7½ in. 313 pp., 5/ n. 813.5

A pleasant tale of the daughter of a poor American parson, who devotes herself to her father, cheerfully struggles against poverty, and is finally rewarded with happiness.

Rickard (Mrs. Victor). THE LIGHT ABOVE THE CROSS ROADS. *Duckworth* [1916]. 7½ in. 311 pp., 6/

A very good novel. The characterization, especially of the hero himself, is admirable, and the general design of the story is original and more than usually interesting.

The River of Years; by the author of 'Leaves from a Life.' *Heath & Cranton* [1916]. 7½ in. 316 pp., 6/

A quiet, thoughtful tale of the life of a woman of the last century. The descriptions of her home life and education have many points of interest, and the whole trend of the story is rather out of the common. The philosophic spirit in which the heroine regards her husband's failings carries conviction with it.

"The Romany Rawn." GYPSIES OF THE HEATH. *Elkin Mathews*, 1916. 7½ in. 179 pp. il., 5/ n.

Word-pictures of gipsy life. The atmosphere and scenery are well done, but the Romany characters themselves are too indefinite.

Scott (Edith H.). MISTRESS REALITY: an every-day apocalypse. *Allen & Unwin* [1916]. 7½ in. 64 pp. paper, 2/ n.

Incidents and episodes of various kinds seen in the light of reality.

Scott (John Reed). THE CAB OF THE SLEEPING HORSE. *Putnam*, 1916. 7½ in. 365 pp., 6/ 813.5

A story of diplomatic intrigue and detective work in the United States. The opening chapters relate how the hero accidentally discovers an important letter in an abandoned cab, and how he is subsequently visited by mysterious strangers who try, by fair means and foul, to wrest from him this extraordinary document. A love-interest is also provided.

Sélincourt (Hugh de). A SOLDIER OF LIFE. *Constable*, 1916. 7½ in. 308 pp., 5/ n.

Written in the first person, this book is mainly an analysis of the thoughts and emotions of a wounded soldier on his return to life in England. He is unnerved by the horror and bloodshed of war, and it is not surprising that the thought of the continual, and to him unmeaning, slaughter nearly drives him insane. The book is not without interest, but is incoherent in parts.

Stevenson (Robert Louis). THE WAIF WOMAN. *Chatto & Windus*, 1916. 5½ in. 44 pp. boards, 1/ n.

A striking story, preserved among the late Mrs. Stevenson's papers, mentioned by Mr. Balfour in his life of Stevenson, and now for the first time issued in book-form. The style is modelled on that of the Icelandic Sagas.

Stratton-Porter (Gene). MICHAEL O'HALLORAN. *Murray*, 1916. 7½ in. 380 pp. il., 2/6 n. 813.5

Quite a pleasant story of the adventures of a self-reliant boy who got up early, washed his face, brushed his clothes, sold papers, avoided numerous vices, and "was square."

Tagore (Sir Rabindranath). HUNGRY STONES; and other stories; translated from the original Bengali by various writers. *Macmillan*, 1916. 7½ in. 278 pp., 5/ n.

Sir R. Tagore's medium is not prose fiction. These stories of Bengali people are in essence the parables and allegories of 'Fruit-Gathering' (see under Poetry), written out large in terms of real life. There is an eternal question or an eternal truth lurking somewhere in each of them. "The Victory" that the poet wins is the victory of those "who suffer and bear the burden of power." "Vision" teaches that physical blindness may confer "the power of seeing a world which is beyond all change." In 'Living or Dead' Kadamvini, the woman who thought she had died, cannot share affection and duty with the people of the world, for, she learns, she is no longer among the living; she is "in eternity." Several of these stories take us into eternity, and these are better than the lighter tales, for certainly the humour of the Bengali is a little thin or too lacking in something to touch the Western mind.

Tchernine (Odette). THOU SHALT NOT FAIL. *Melrose* [1916]. 7½ in. 415 pp., 5/ n.

A stirring and rather sensational story of Australian bush life. The hero is an illegitimate child who determines to avenge the betrayal of his mother. The hard struggle of his life, the many troubles and ultimate happiness of his marriage, eventually strengthen his somewhat uncontrolled character.

Thompson (Leigh). FATE'S HIGH CHANCERY. *Heath & Cranton*, 1916. 7½ in. 300 pp., 6/

A story of ante-natal and childish impressions, and their effect on the life of the hero. Born in South Africa, he spends his adolescent years in England, but retains in his personality vivid memories of his childish terrors of Hottentot demons—memories which affect his musical temperament in a marked degree. Such a theme is not lacking in interest, but the workmanship is of unequal merit.

Thornton (Guy). THE WOWER: a tale of the New Zealand Bush. *Kingsgate Press* [1916]. 7½ in. 352 pp. por., 5/ n.

"The Wower" was the name given by New Zealand bushmen to the fighting parson who came to revive Christianity in their midst. The incident of the raid on the grogshop is perhaps the most interesting in this slightly incredible story.

Tighe (Harry). *THE MAN IN THE FOG.* Heath & Cranton, 1916. 7½ in. 316 pp., 6/

An interesting tale of the life of a young Scot, Duncan Cameron, whose career is spoilt by a passionate, unscrupulous woman. The subsequent experiences of both are well told. The woman is successfully deceitful to the end of her days, while Duncan drifts into the ranks of the "Not-wanted," ending his days as a philosophic shepherd in the western Highlands. The weak part of the plot lies in Duncan's unresisting acceptance of the degrading conditions of the life forced upon him.

Tracy (Louis). *FLOWER OF THE GORSE.* Cassell [1916]. 7½ in. 351 pp., 6/

A tale of Breton character and scenery. A shipwreck off the coast of Finistère throws together a divorced couple after a separation of twenty years. The author is at his best in the chapters which describe the stormy seas and the skilful seamanship required to navigate them safely.

Tynan (Katharine) [Mrs. H. A. Hinkson]. *JOHN-A-DREAMS.* Smith & Elder, 1916. 7½ in. 309 pp., 6/ n

The author, as usual, introduces charming Irish characters and scenery. How the shy and diffident John-a-Dreams developed into the quiet, self-reliant John-a-Deeds is a tale which will certainly pass away some hours pleasantly.

Vaughan (Gertrude E. M.). *THE FLIGHT OF MARIETTE: a story of the siege of Antwerp;* with an introduction by John Galsworthy. Chapman & Hall, 1916. 7½ in. 163 pp., 3/6 n.

This is the piteous tale of a young Belgian girl who escaped with some of her family from Antwerp and took refuge in England. Mr. Galsworthy writes in his introduction that it will help us, perhaps, "to peer through the curtain that divides men of different races, to see a little better how they feel, how they have suffered, how they long for home." The story is told in the form of a diary, and gives a poignant picture of the confusion, despair, and misery of the tragic flight from Antwerp.

Waller (Mary E.). *THE WOOD-CARVER OF 'LYMPUS.* Melrose [1916]. Cheap edn. 7½ in. 307 pp., 2/6 n. 813.5

This novel, containing the autobiography of a cripple, was first published in America in 1904 and in England in 1909. See review in *Athenæum*, Sept. 25, 1909, p. 358.

Warden (Florence). *KITTY'S ENGAGEMENT.* Long [1916]. 8½ in. 126 pp., paper, 6d. Cheap edition.

Warr (Charles L.). *ECHOES OF FLANDERS.* Simpkin & Marshall, 1916. 7½ in. 315 pp., 5/ n.

Twelve tales of trench life on the Western front. Some of them are founded on incidents which have actually happened; the author's part has been to weld them into the form of short stories. Others, such as that entitled 'In the Morning it Flourisheth,' might have been written of any battalion in Kitchener's Army. Such revelations of what our soldiers cheerfully endure should not fail to stir that "deep chord of admiration" which it is the author's aim to strike.

Webster (Jean). *MUCH ADO ABOUT PETER.* Hodder & Stoughton [1916]. 7½ in. 249 pp., 5/ n. 813.5

This book, the second edition of a pleasant story by the lamented author of 'Daddy Longlegs,' will be welcome to admirers of her work—and they are many. The hero is quite a "good sort," and his doings are recounted in the vein of mingled humour and seriousness characteristic of this writer; but the delicacy of touch so noticeable in 'Daddy Longlegs' is manifested less often than in that very original novel.

Weyman (Stanley). *THE RED COCKADE (Nelson Libraries).* Nelson [1916]. 6½ in. 375 pp. front., 9d. n. Cheap edition.

***Wharton (Edith).** *XINGU; and other stories.* Macmillan, 1916. 7½ in. 436 pp., 5/ n. 813.5

'Xingu' is a subtly sarcastic study of literary snobbishness, and differs in its satirical tone from the other seven stories. One of these, 'Coming Hours,' is a haunting thing about German outrage in a French village. Two are ghost-stories of the type invented by Henry James, in which the horror grows as a shapeless and enigmatical dread in the victim's consciousness. 'Kerfol,' the more picturesque of these, is laid in a Breton château, with a dark background of crime and superstition from the early eighteenth century. Henry James seems to have had considerable influence on Mrs. Wharton. 'The Long Run,' with its portrayal of two kindred souls, two *âmes d'élite*, who might have lived greatly had they dared to sin boldly, is one of those ironic analyses of the inner life that the author of 'What Maisie Knew' and 'The Lesson of the Master' might have been content to own. Mrs. Wharton's admirable style is, to our mind, a pleasanter medium for the study of delicate shades of mentality than the curious dialectic of James's later manner was.

White (Fred M.). *THE ENDS OF JUSTICE.* Ward & Lock, 1916. 7½ in. 320 pp. il., 6/

A complex but commendable story of crime and its solution. We find, however, a certain improbability in the doings of one of the

characters—a judge who, a few months before his appearance in full judicial authority, seems to have been concerned in a shady marine adventure—in fact, to have led a double life with a double name, and under what certainly appear to us to be impossible conditions.

White (Stewart Edward). *THE LEOPARD WOMAN.* Hodder & Stoughton, 1916. 7½ in. 318 pp., 5/

The reader is inclined at first to suspect that the imperious lady whose native sobriquet serves as the title of this book is fashioned after Sir Rider Haggard's famous heroine. But that is a mistake. There is an entire absence of the mystical or preternatural, and the lady turns out to be just a German agent in Equatorial Africa. Very charming, she meets with her match, in more senses than one, in the person of an Englishman, engaged in a mission on behalf of the British authorities. He has the happy idea of sending a Pleistocene fossil as a bait to divert from his Teutonic activities a political associate of the lady, "a big, hearty, bearded Bavarian, polyglot, intensely scientific, with a rolling deep voice," who is rather an agreeable personage. The Englishman not only captures a wif, ebut also "scores" politically; and the German accepts his defeat with philosophy.

***Wiggin (Kate Douglas).** *THE ROMANCE OF A CHRISTMAS CARD.* Hodder & Stoughton [1916]. 7½ in. 143 pp., 2/6 n. 813.5

A short story in the author's usual cheerful and sentimental vein. It tells of two young men who left their little village for the life of the city, and are recalled to the "folks back home" by a message on a Christmas card.

Wilkinson (Louis W.). *THE BUFFOON.* Constable, 1916. 7½ in. 428 pp., 5/ n.

An interesting study of a young man under various extremely modern influences. The author is very explicit, and realistic to the point of caricature—readers will perhaps recognize more than one of the characters; but he avoids incident severely. The war does not figure, except very briefly and vaguely at the end.

Wilson (Theodora Wilson). *THE WRESTLERS, FATHER, MOTHER, SON.* Daniel, 1916. 7½ in. 344 pp., 6/

This seems a strange moment in which to publish a story, somewhat in the nature of a tract, giving Germany the rôle of light-bringer, and reviving—and that crudely—the ideas about Russia current in the last years of the nineteenth century, ideas concerned with nothing but revolutionaries and Siberian exile. A good part of the *mise-en-scène* is in Germany; the polyglot characters use German for the endearing names they bestow on one another; the hero is brought to his resolution to seek his father-in-law in Siberia by a Quaker-like meeting of mystics in Berlin, presided over by an elderly lady belonging to the German aristocracy. Yet one or two indications seem to show that the writer's sympathetic attitude towards Germany is not the outcome of much direct knowledge. She calls the evening meal at a *Kurhaus* "Abendmahl," and in translating the well-known words of 'Der rote Sarafan' quite alters their point. Nor, on the other hand, does her knowledge of Russia appear adequate. We notice, to take one small example which is yet significant, that she makes a Russian peasant address a lady frequently by her Christian name and surname, instead of by her Christian name and patronymic. The hero belongs to a great family called Pendragon—seated in Westmorland. A lady of saintly goodness whose history is tragic is given the name of Miss Tiffington; and we might quote many other instances of a jarring want of tact in small things. There is a rather delightful, if wholly fantastic, study of a child, which is the one redeeming thing in the story; for its mythical contentions are too vague and sentimental—above all, too unpractical—to give it vitality.

Wood (Harding). *THE BENEDICTION.* Religious Tract Society [1916]. 7½ in. 318 pp., 6/

A love-story of the war, in which both the hero and heroine find peace and happiness in religious faith. The book is liberally besprinkled with sermons and hymns.

Wright (Willard Huntington). *THE MAN OF PROMISE.* Lane, 1916. 8 in. 351 pp., 6/ 813.5

The author describes here the life-story of a modern American, who grows up from boyhood with a consciousness of literary gifts much greater than those usually bestowed on mankind. That he fails to fulfil the career expected of him, he attributes to the unconscious vanity and enervating conservatism of the women in his life, whether mother, wife, mistresses, or daughter. The writing, though laboured, is forceful, and the portrayal of the characters vigorous, despite, or perhaps because of, a marked masculine bias.

Wynne (May). *MARCEL OF THE "ZEPHYRS."* Jarrold [1916]. 7½ in. 310 pp., 6/

A rousing tale of love and adventure in Alsace during the Franco-Prussian War. The "Zephyrs" formed a battalion known as the Corps of Punishment, owing to the fact that its rank and file consisted of men who had been found guilty of manslaughter, insubordination, or such crimes as did not condemn the transgressors to the galleys.

Young (E. H.). MOOR FIRES. Murray, 1916. 8 in. 368 pp., 5/n.
This book has something of that brooding melancholy which we associate with the Brontë environment. It is difficult for the town dweller to sympathize with the fatalism to which the lonely inhabitant is liable; and to many persons the lack of what appears to the city dweller common sense, displayed by these otherwise educated women of the moor, will seem unreal. But the tale is finely conceived, and should appeal to any one whose imagination has not been too far dulled by monotonous routine.

910 GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

***Bell (Mrs. Arthur G.). FROM HARBOUR TO HARBOUR:** the story of Christchurch, Bournemouth, and Poole from the earliest times to the present day; with twelve colour plates after paintings of Arthur G. Bell. Bell, 1916. 8 in. 286 pp. bibliog. index, 10/6 n. 914.233

Mrs. Bell has chosen a most interesting, not to say fascinating part of the world—the neighbourhood of Christchurch Abbey is as picturesque as any in England—and has dealt with it capably and thoroughly from every point of view. She has done well, in a sphere that might have tempted much roving, to confine her attentions to the three towns that really matter—one for its modernity, and the other two from their ancient traditions.

***Folkard (Henry Tennyson), the late. WIGAN AND DISTRICT:** a local record. Wigan, Starr, 1916. 10 in. 83 pp. paper. 914.272

This useful catalogue of the works of Wigan authors and of works relating to Wigan and the district, compiled by the late Chief Librarian to the Borough, is divided into five parts: (1) Wigan and district authors; (2) works relating to Wigan; (3) works printed in Wigan, but not written by local authors, with a list of Wigan printers; (4) list of prints, photographs, and paintings of Wigan streets and buildings, and portraits of public men; (5) Wigan and district maps and plans, photographic groups and commemorations of public events, with a list of local pottery, medals, &c.

Lucas (Edward Verrall). LONDON REVISITED; with sixteen drawings in colour by H. M. Livens, and sixteen other illustrations. Methuen [1916]. 7½ in. 296 pp. il. index, 6/n. 914.21

Mr. Lucas has given us, as a supplement to his previous work on the same subject, a chatty and readable book upon London, but the topics dealt with are handled with a lightness of touch which errs on the side of excess and will fail to satisfy the enthusiastic student of the less-familiar features of the great city.

McLaren (A. D.). GERMANISM FROM WITHIN. Constable, 1916. 8½ in. 373 pp. index, 7/6 n. 914.3

A study of modern Germany based on thirty years' study, of which the last seven were spent in close contact with all classes and sections of the people. The author was sixteen months at Ruhlben.

Morley (Charles), the late. TRAVELS IN LONDON; with recollections by Sir Edward Cook, J. A. Spender, and J. P. Collins. Smith & Elder, 1916. 8 in. 286 pp. por. appendix, 5/n. 914.21

A memoir of the author, embodying reminiscences by old friends and colleagues, serves as the introduction to these graphic pen-pictures of places in London, mostly difficult of access, or somewhat aside from the beaten track. Appended is a striking article on the author's old school, reprinted from *The Cornhill Magazine* for February, 1915.

Oates (David W.). ADVENTURES IN POLAR SEAS. Harrap, 1916. 7½ in. 148 pp. il., 1/3 919.8

A most interesting record of great deeds, simply told and well illustrated.

Oates (David W.). TRAVEL THROUGH THE BRITISH EMPIRE: retold from the journals of travellers and others. Harrap, 1916. 7½ in. 175 pp. il., 1/3 910.7

A reading-book for junior forms, telling the story of the British Empire by means of free adaptations or quotations from the journals of pioneers and explorers. The illustrations add considerably to its interest.

Philips' Large-Scale Battle-Front Map of Europe; showing the Allies' Iron Ring. G. Philip & Son [1916]. Folded map in case, 10½ by 8½ in. paper, 2/6 n.; cloth mounted, 8/n.; with rollers and varnished, 7/6 n. 912.4

A comprehensive and particularly clear map, showing at a glance the territories of, or occupied by, the Central Powers, the Allies, and the neutral States, as well as the Western, Eastern, and Southern battle-fronts.

Philips' Large-Scale Strategical War Map of Europe: No. 4, THE BALKANS; ed. by George Philip. No. 5, MESOPOTAMIA AND ASIA MINOR. G. Philip & Son [1916]. No. 4, 48 by 37 in.; No. 5, 36 by 27 in., each 2/6 n. 912

These form an excellent guide to the study of the war in the Near East, and are well printed and coloured to show political boundaries.

Wray (W. Fitzwater), pseud. "Kuklos." ACROSS FRANCE IN WAR-TIME (*The Wayfarer's Library*). Dent [1916]. 7 in. 184 pp. 36 il. map, 1/n. 914.4

Slight sketches of France in the first year of the war, written by a journalist who cycled from St. Malo to Clermont. The book has many charming illustrations.

920 BIOGRAPHY, GENEALOGY, &c.

Carpenter (Edward).

Sime (A. H. Moncur). EDWARD CARPENTER: his ideas and ideals. Kegan Paul, 1916. 7½ in. 146 pp. por. bibliog. 920

A useful summary of Carpenter's philosophy, and of his views on many social problems; preceded by a biographical sketch, and followed by a bibliography.

Fitzgerald (Lord Edward).

Tynan (Katharine) [Mrs. H. A. Hinkson]. LORD EDWARD: a study in romance. Smith & Elder, 1916. 8 in. 317 pp. por., 7/6 n. 920

A lively and interesting study of Lord Edward Fitzgerald and the important period with which his name is associated. The author has drawn extensively on letters, biographies, and journals of the time; this gives her book a value far above the usual biographical sketch. As any one who has read, or is happy enough to possess, letters of a century or even less than a century ago can testify, correspondence before the days of "mobility" was often really worth reading.

Fontaine (Charles).

Hawkins (Richmond Laurin). MAISTRE CHARLES FONTAINE, PARISIEN (*Harvard Studies in Romance Languages*, vol. 2). Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press (Milford), 1916. 9½ in. 281 pp. appendix, bibliography, index, 8/6 n. 920

Dr. Hawkins's careful study of the life and work of this prolific writer, shrewd observer, and mediocre poet, undoubtedly one of the most notable figures of the French Renaissance, will repay perusal. Numerous excerpts are given from Charles Fontaine's writings; and in the bibliography an endeavour has been made to describe completely all Fontaine's works, as well as to reproduce the name of every contemporary mentioned in them.

Frohman (Charles).

***Marcosson (Isaac F.) and Frohman (Daniel). CHARLES FROHMAN, MANAGER AND MAN;** with an appreciation by James A. Barrie. Lane, 1916. 8 in. 450 pp. por. appendix, 12/6 n. 920

This biography seems to be more complete than most of its kind—a welcome quality in an age when we read so much, but learn so little, of the victims of the average biographer. It should appeal to all who are interested in the theatre, and, of course, specially to those who knew the late Charles Frohman.

Galsworthy (John).

Kaye-Smith (Sheila). JOHN GALSWORTHY (*Writers of the Day*). Nisbet [1916]. 6½ in. 123 pp. por. index, 1/3 n. 920

Yet another volume in this excellent series; if it continues, few of our present writers will escape immortality. Miss Kaye-Smith has a great admiration for her "subject," and ranks him high as an artist.

Kitchener of Khartum (*Horatio Herbert Kitchener, 1st Earl*).

Grew (Edwin Sharpe), and others [Huyshe (Wentworth) and Turnbull (George)]. FIELD-MARSHAL LORD KITCHENER: his life and work for the Empire. Gresham Publishing Co., 1916. Vols. 1-2, 9 in. 500 pp. por. plates, maps, 8/6 n. 920

Two of three volumes intended to be a biography of the great soldier and War Minister, from his home-life as a boy to the last scene of all, on the Hampshire. The first volume deals with Kitchener's early years, his work in Palestine, and the Egyptian campaign. The second volume begins with the Fashoda incident, and then deals with the Boer War; it is a useful and careful piece of work, and we look forward to the third instalment. At the same time we should welcome a little more biography and a little less history. Several portraits, other illustrations, and some maps are provided.

***Muspratt (Edmund Knowles). MY LIFE AND WORK.** Lane, 1917. 8½ in. 334 pp. il. por. index, 7/6 n. 920

This autobiography of the youngest son of the late James Muspratt, father of the alkali industry in Lancashire, and friend of Charles Dickens, Samuel Lover, Sheridan Knowles, and other prominent people, is a well-written work, and should appeal to a wide circle of readers. The author's narrative of his Continental experiences while a student at Giessen and Munich, and his reminiscences of Justus von Liebig, are of especial interest.

Nelson (Horatio, Viscount).

***Southey (Robert). THE LIFE OF NELSON;** with an introduction by Henry Newbolt; illustrated by A. D. McCormick. Constable [1916]. 9 in. 382 pp. 18 plates, index, 10/6 n. 920

A handsome edition of this well-known work. The illustrations have much merit, and Sir Henry Newbolt's introduction is interesting, though not always favourable to Southey.

Oughtred (William).

Cajori (Florian). WILLIAM OUGHTRED: a great seventeenth-century teacher of mathematics. *Open Court Publishing Co.*, 1916. 7½ in. 106 pp. index, 4/ n. 920

Oughtred, the author of 'Clavis Mathematicæ,' one of the works read by Newton when a student, made mathematics his recreation, and during the first half of the seventeenth century exercised a weighty influence upon mathematical teaching in this country. Rector of Albury in Surrey, he received in his house many pupils, and taught them gratuitously: one of these was Christopher Wren, another was John Wallis, and several more became distinguished men. Mr. Cajori's book summarizes the rather scanty details of Oughtred's life, and contains a brief analysis of his principal works.

Sims (George R.). MY LIFE: sixty years' recollections of Bohemian London. *Eveleigh Nash*, 1917. 7½ in. 358 pp. il. index, 6/ n. 920

A varied and voluminous chronicle of journalistic experience, in Fleet Street and elsewhere, and largely in the world of the theatre.

Tynan (Katharine) [Mrs. H. A. Hinkson]. THE MIDDLE YEARS. *Constable*, 1916. 9 in. 423 pp. index, 10/6 n. 920

An interesting review of many personalities whom Mrs. Hinkson knows or has known, or with whom she has corresponded.

Vassar (Matthew).

Naught (Elizabeth Hazelton), ed. THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MATTHEW VASSAR. *New York, Oxford University Press (Milford)*, 1916. 9 in. 210 pp. il. por. appendix, index, 7/6 n. 920

The 51st anniversary of the foundation of Vassar College, May 5, 1916, has appropriately been celebrated by the publication of the autobiography, diary, and letters of the homely, thrifty, English-born brewer who realized his ambition "to build and endow a college for young women which shall be to them what Yale and Harvard are to young men." This book is well arranged, and the editor has wisely allowed Vassar's diary and letters to speak for themselves, with their quaint spelling and pronounced individuality. The result is a picture of a man, not a lay-figure.

Walters (E. W.). HEROINES OF THE WORLD WAR. *C. H. Kelly* [1916]. 7½ in. 222 pp., 2/6 920

The part played by women in the war is well brought out in this collection. Stories are told of individual heroines of the Allied countries who have been recognized and decorated by the military authorities, but others not so well known are also mentioned. The author points out the importance and necessity of the co-operation of men and women in the great struggle. Stress is laid on what is being done by nurses, munition workers, and doctors. From a literary point of view the book is not outstanding.

Weekley (Ernest). SURNAMES. *Murray*, 1916. 8 in. 386 pp. bibliography, index, 6/ n. 929.4

Of great interest and importance to the historian, philologist, and genealogist is the study of the origins, etymologies, and variants of surnames. The book before us is an offshoot from a 'Dictionary of English Surnames' upon which the author has been engaged for some years; and certain groups of names are treated with special fullness. We have spoken very favourably of previous works by the author on kindred philological and etymological subjects.

Wood (Mrs. Henry).

Shuttleworth (C. B.). A RECORD OF THE UNVEILING IN WORCESTER CATHEDRAL OF THE MEMORIAL TABLET TO MRS. HENRY WOOD, the famous Victorian novelist. *Macmillan*, 1916. 8½ in. 24 pp. il. por. paper, 1/ n. 920

On Jan. 20, 1916, Mr. Justice Avory unveiled in Worcester Cathedral a memorial to the author of 'East Lynne,' and of numerous other stories whose names have become "household words." Mrs. Henry Wood in her novels frequently introduced the cathedral and its surroundings. This booklet, with its illustrations and its reports of the speeches, will be a pleasant memento to those who like her novels.

930—990 HISTORY.

***Foakes-Jackson (Frederick John).** SOCIAL LIFE IN ENGLAND. *Macmillan*, 1916. 7½ in. 347 pp., 5/ n. 942

The eight lectures incorporated in this volume were given in Boston, Mass., early this year. Canon Foakes-Jackson is interesting and comprehensive, and we are delighted to see that he includes Surtees among mid-Victorian writers, and discourses, at comparative length, on Mr. Sponge, Jawleyford, and Lord Scamperdale. His audience must have found these lectures an admirable antidote to war-talk.

***Hodgkin (Thomas).** ITALY AND HER INVADERS, 600-744: vol. 5, book 6, THE LOMBARD INVASION; vol. 6, book 7, THE LOMBARD KINGDOM. *Oxford, Clarendon Press (Milford)*. 9 in. 507 and 651 pp. il. maps, index, each 36/ n. 945.01

A second edition of the fifth and sixth volumes of this famous work, Mr. R. H. Hodgkin has added certain notes and corrections which his father had intended to insert if a second edition were required.

Wise (George). CAMPAIGNS AND BATTLES OF THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA. *New York, Neale Publishing Co.*, 1916. 9 in. 432 pp. por. index, \$3 n. 973.73

The author took part in many of the battles which he describes. See the review in the November *Athenæum*, p. 531.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

Bairnsfather (Bruce). BULLETS AND BILLETS. *Grant Richards* [1916]. 7½ in. 304 pp. il., 5/ n. 940.9

Realistic sketches of the war, describing days of mud, rain, cold, and hunger. The author is more successfully humorous in his drawing than in his writing.

Beek (A. M. de). THE IMPERIAL WAR: personalities and issues; with an introduction by Wm. Perkins Bull. *Hurst & Blackett*, 1916. 7½ in. 346 pp., 6/ n. 940.9

Written from a general point of view, the book does not add specially to our knowledge of the persons and issues treated. The tone is, on the whole, that of the journalist in rather superior mood.

Bordeaux (Henry). LES DERNIERS JOURS DU FORT DE VAUX (9 mars—7 juin, 1916). *Paris, Plon-Nourrit*, 1916. 7½ in. 305 pp. map, paper, 3 fr. 50. 940.9

One of the finest episodes of the war was undoubtedly the stubborn resistance opposed by the garrison of Fort Vaux to the repeated German assaults during the three months ending on June 7 last, when, conquered only by thirst, the gallant defenders were forced to surrender the fortress, reduced by then to cinders and débris. Although the Germans had penetrated the outer defences, they were still held at bay by the heroic garrison, who retired to an inner work. Capt. Bordeaux's clear and impressive account of this wonderful defence, compiled from first-hand sources, from soldiers' notes, official documents, and even from German reports, appeared originally in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. It is now published in book-form, and will be welcome to French and English readers alike, particularly in view of the fact that the fort was lately recaptured by our indomitable allies.

Buchan (John). THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME: first phase. *Nelson* [1916]. 7½ in. 109 pp. il. boards, 1/ n. 940.9

A most lucid and instructive account with not a few fine touches; it is also marked by the admirable balance that places Mr. Buchan above most war historians and chroniclers of these days.

Burke (Kathleen). THE WHITE ROAD TO VERDUN. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1916. 7½ in. 128 pp. il., 1/3 n. 940.9

In recording her experiences in France, Miss Burke keeps herself in the background, but the charm of her personality, her fearlessness in bombarded Verdun and her bubbling humour appear in spite of her modesty. She writes with enthusiastic admiration of the poilu and the French mother. To M. Forain, the caricaturist, is ascribed the famous phrase "that there was no fear for the ultimate success of the Allies, if only the civilians held out."

Curry (Frederic C.). FROM THE ST. LAWRENCE TO THE YSER WITH THE 1ST CANADIAN BRIGADE. *Smith & Elder*, 1916. 7½ in. 167 pp. il. maps, 3/6 n. 940.9

A breezy account of the doings of the 1st Canadian Brigade up to—Christmas, 1915. One fictitious character has been introduced unnecessarily—we think, to "make the tale impersonal."

Dawson (Capt. A. J.). SOMME BATTLE STORIES; illustrated by Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1916. 7½ in. 239 pp. il., 2/6 n. 940.9

The author has recorded in twenty short sketches impressions of the Somme battles gained in interviews with wounded officers and men direct from the battlefield on their arrival in hospital ships at Southampton. The stories are of almost every unit of the Imperial forces, and all tell of loss of moral by the German troops, with a corresponding rise in the fighting qualities of our own men. When one mentions that the illustrations are by Capt. Bairnsfather the need for saying more hardly exists.

Doyle (Sir Arthur Conan). THE BRITISH CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS, 1914. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1916. 9 in. 360 pp. 14 maps and plans, index, 6/ n. 940.9

The present volume deals only with the events of 1914 in the British fighting-line in France and Belgium. The author has built up his narrative from letters, diaries, and interviews with men who took part in the fighting described.

Hargrave (John), pseud. White Fox. AT SÜVLA BAY: being notes and sketches of scenes, characters, and adventures of the Dardanelles Campaign. *Constable*, 1916. 7½ in. 192 pp., 5/ n. 940.9

White Fox writes pithily and vividly, and draws well. He attempts no fine writing or conventional effects, and his book is a welcome addition to the records of first-hand experiences.

In the Northern Mists : a Grand Fleet Chaplain's notebook. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1916. 7½ in. 242 pp., 5/ n. 940.9

From the jottings of a diary or a notebook the author, a chaplain in the Grand Fleet, has elaborated his impressions of men and things naval. His discourses have the merit of brevity and humour, and should prove enlightening to those ignorant of what life on a man-of-war means.

Jollivet (Gaston). *TROIS MOIS DE GUERRE*: août, septembre, octobre, 1915. *Paris, Hachette*, 1916. 7½ in. 360 pp. paper, 3 fr. 50. 940.9

M. Jollivet's able and useful record of the War, three volumes of which have previously appeared, is in the present instalment brought down to the end of October, 1915. The entire work will be most valuable for reference. The arrangement adopted in some degree recalls that of 'The Annual Register.' The volume before us is divided into three main sections: the first devoted to the principal events of the war, on the Western and Eastern front and elsewhere; the second dealing with diplomacy and policy, and including separate chapters upon occurrences in France, in the allied and hostile countries, and in neutral States; and the third more especially treating of details and incidents associated with the battle areas: such as the supply of munitions, the use of trench-gas, the treatment of prisoners, acts of heroism, and the employment of submarines. The cases of Nurse Cavell and Madame Carton de Wiart are dealt with in the pages devoted to England and Belgium.

***Kipling (Rudyard)**. *SEA WARFARE*. *Macmillan*, 1916. 7½ in. 222 pp., 5/ n. 940.9

This collection of Mr. Kipling's recent articles, 'Tales of the Trade,' 'Destroyers at Jutland,' &c., exhibits his genius for vivid description of the almost indescribable, and his power of giving life to brute engines and physical energies, at its highest. The "romance" that brought up the 9.15 is writ large over these marvellous tales of submarine warfare and the titanic battle off Jutland.

Mumby (Frank A.), ed. *THE GREAT WORLD WAR*: a history; part 13 and 14. *Gresham Publishing Co.*, 1916. 10 in. 112 pp. il. maps. 940.9

The thirteenth part of this useful history of the war follows the course of Italy's campaign from May to December, 1915, deals with the last phase of the operations in Gallipoli, reviews the developments of the war in the air, and comprises accounts of the conquest of the Cameroons, the Russian movements during the winter of 1915-16, and the campaign in Champagne, as well as on the rest of the French front, September, 1915, to January, 1916. The section ends with a recital of the events connected with the trial and execution of Nurse Cavell. The fourteenth part treats of Salonika and the Balkan campaign; the collapse of Montenegro, the Canadians on the Western front, the development of the Fokker aeroplane, of India and her neighbours in the war and the alliance of Portugal with Great Britain. Mr. Mumby's collaborators in the two parts are Messrs. E. S. Grew, C. Grahame-White, H. Harper, and David Hannay.

Murray (Col. Arthur Mordaunt). *THE 'FORTNIGHTLY' HISTORY OF THE WAR*; with a foreword by Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood; vol. 1. *Chapman & Hall*, 1916. 9 in. 421 pp. 69 maps, index, 10/6 n. 940.9

The book is confined to the record of the salient military events which have taken place in this great war of nations, it being left to others to deal with the political circumstances which led up to the rupture of peace. The plan adopted has been to state the facts of each operation in sequence, and then to add such explanatory comments as seem to be required.

Nelson (Thomas). *MAP BOOK OF THE WORLD-WIDE WAR*: third edn., containing an entirely new series of 35 clear maps, with a diary of the war and sketch maps illustrating military operations. *Nelson* [1916]. 9½ in. 66 pp., 1/6 n. 940.9

This work is a companion to 'Nelson's History of the War,' by Mr. John Buchan, and "all the chief places mentioned in that work will be found in the maps of this Atlas." They illustrate the first campaigns in different areas, and include strategical maps and a map of the railway system of Central Europe.

Northcliffe (Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, Lord). *AT THE WAR*: published for the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society, and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, by *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1916. 8½ in. 296 pp. index, 5/ n. 940.9

A really good book, written without undue prejudice or preference, in quiet but convincing style, and with a sufficiency of well-chosen and well-arranged facts. The Spanish chapter is of importance. If all the Carmelite House output were as well balanced as this book, we should have far less to fear from its influence.

On the Road from Mons with an Army Service Corps Train; by its Commander. *Hurst & Blackett*, 1916. 7½ in. 168 pp. map, diagrams, appendix, index, 2/6 n. 940.9

A vivid personal account of the Great Retreat and the Marne victory, as seen from an Army Transport Officer's point of view. It is, however, a distinct contribution to the general point of view also, as the writer is a keen "all-round" observer.

Phillipps (Lisle March). *EUROPE UNBOUND*. *Duckworth*, 1916. 8 in. 224 pp. appendixes, 6/ n. 940.9

The author directs our attention towards a new Europe whose emancipation has been delayed by the thralldom of Prussia. He emphasizes the importance of understanding the real factors in the present struggle, which he considers the result of irreconcilable views of life held by the opposing nations.

Souza (Charles de). *GERMANY IN DEFEAT*: a strategic history of the war; third phase. *Kegan Paul*, 1916. 7½ in. 235 pp. maps, plans, appendix, 6/ n. 940.9

An interesting strategical study. How far it is really wise or correct to anticipate, as the title does, is a matter of opinion; but the plans and descriptions are instructive, if only for comparison with other work of a similar nature.

T'Serclaes (Baroness) and Chisholm (Mairi). *THE CELLAR-HOUSE OF PERYVSE*: a tale of uncommon things, from the letters and journals of the authors. *Black*, 1916. 8 in. 289 pp. il. map, 6/ n. 940.9

A valuable first-hand account of one of the most tragic phases of the war. Those who wish for "uninspired" and thorough detail concerning Belgium and a part of her sufferings should read it carefully.

Wonderful Stories: Winning the V.C. in the Great War; with a coloured frontispiece and 56 other full-page illustrations, specially painted by W. S. Bagdatopulos, Arthur Burgess, John de G. Bryan, Montague Dawson, Edgar A. Holloway, A. Pearse, A. Stewart, H. G. Swanwick, &c. *Hutchinson* [1916]. 8½ in. 287 pp., 5/ n. 940.9

An adequately written record of deeds which deserve the fullest publicity.

J. CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

All Round the Farm. *Blackie* [1916]. 13 in. 12 pp. col. il, boards, 1/ J. 590

A picture-book of a dozen full-page illustrations in colour of such animals as one meets at a farm—dogs, horses, cows, &c. The colouring is soft and sympathetic.

Another Funny Book: pictures by A. E. Kennedy; verses by Jessie Pope. *Blackie* [1916]. 10 in. 60 pp. boards, 1/ J. 398.4

A capital book for the nursery. There are large animal pictures with simple but humorously written explanations, the majority being in rhyme. Mr. Kennedy is clever in depicting the facial expressions and absurd attitudes of animals dressed up as human beings.

Ashley (Doris). *CHILDREN'S STORIES FROM FRENCH FAIRY TALES*; ed. by Capt. Vredenburg; illus. by Mabel Lucie Attwell. *Tuck* [1916]. 9½ in. 136 pp., 4/ n. J. 398

This should be a welcome gift for a properly constituted child; the stories are well selected, the language is simple and effective, and the illustrations have much charm.

Baikie (James). *SOME BRITISH PAINTERS*. *Black* [1916]. 9½ in. 46 pp. col. il., 2/6 n. J. 759.2

This book contains stories from the lives of Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, and Raeburn; it is made interesting and fascinating by the clear and easy language. The eight coloured plates are very happily chosen and will appeal to older children.

Barbour (Ralph Henry). *THE STORY MY DOGGIE TOLD TO ME*: the adventures of a turnspit; illustrated by M. Wood. *Harrap*, 1916. 9½ in. 114 pp. boards, 2/6 n. J. F.

This book will appeal to all lovers of children and dogs: the children will love it because it is absolutely natural, and the illustrations will give them a great deal of pleasure.

Barnes (Irene H.). *HONEYBUN, OTHERS, AND US*: a play book for the play hour; photographs by Irene B. Clarke; etchings by Us and Our Friends. *Church Missionary Society*, 1917. 9½ in. 93 pp. boards, 1/6 n. J. 590

This book is dedicated to "Everybody who is not more than eight years old." It describes the visits of two little girls to the Zoo, and tells what they learn from the four heroes of the book, who talk to the children at night over a magic telephone. The missionary appeal is very prettily woven into the story, as well as the practical advice, given to "other children," how to make useful things for a nursery missionary bazaar. The drawings in the margin will give endless delight to little readers.

Blackie's Children's Annual. *Blackie* [1916]. 11 in. 192 pp. il. boards, 2/6 n. J. 050

There is something to suit all tastes in this annual. A charming short story by Mr. Algernon Blackwood, a serial describing the exciting 'Adventures of Peg and Elizabeth' (two dolls), by Isabel Rayfield, and humorous verses by Jessie Pope are among the contents. There are brightly coloured full-page pictures, as well as others left plain for amateur painters.

***Blyth (Estelle).** *WARRIOR SAINTS*; illustrated by Nellie Buchanan. *Harrop* [1916]. 7½ in. 128 pp., 1/ n. J. 920

A little book we heartily commend to boys and girls, especially at this time. The author has made a very happy choice of "saints."

***Brazil (Angela).** *THE LUCKIEST GIRL IN THE SCHOOL.* *Blackie* [1916]. 7 in. 296 pp. il., 3/6 J. F.

The heroine's good luck begins with her accidentally obtaining an entrance scholarship. Her subsequent successful career at school is due to her own perseverance, kind nature, and enthusiasm for games. It is a wholesome, brightly written story, and likely to prove as popular with schoolgirls as were the author's previous tales.

Breton (Capt. F. S.). *WITH JOFFRE AT VERDUN*: a story of the Western front; illustrated by Arch. Webb. *Blackie* [1916]. 7½ in. 288 pp., 3/6 J. K.

A fairly good tale rather after the Henty manner. The first part is the best, and would have been even better, had the author "prolonged the agony" of the escape from Germany.

Browne (E. Gordon). *LITTLE DWARF NOSE, AND THE MAGIC WHISTLE*; illustrated by Florence Anderson. *Harrop*, 1916. 9½ in. 108 pp., boards, 2/6 n. J. F.

Two fairy tales which will please children, who love to read of magic and dwarfs and of an old witch who had not a single tooth left in her head, and whose bread was always baked from sunbeams. The book is prettily illustrated.

Browne (E. Gordon). *NUTCRACKER AND MOUSE-KING*; illustrated by Florence Anderson. *Harrop*, 1916. 9½ in. 93 pp. boards, 2/6 n. J. F.

A charming story of a little girl named Molly, who, with her Christmas toys, has many delightful adventures in dreamland. It is full of quaint humour and fantastic imagination. Father Christmas, dolls, soldiers, all take part in the whirl of her dreams and enter with her into the wonderful castle which we see in the last picture. The illustrations are excellent.

***Buley (E. C.).** *A CHILD'S HISTORY OF ANZAC.* *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1916. 7½ in. 231 pp. front., 2/6 n. J. 940.9

A thrilling book for children, telling the story, from an Australian's point of view, of the glorious deeds of his countrymen in Gallipoli.

Chuckles; pictures by A. E. Kennedy; verses by Jessie Pope. *Blackie* [1916]. 10 in. 124 pp. il., boards, 2/6 J. 821

A merry book, describing the pranks of animals.

***Claxton (William J.).** *COTTON AND THE SPINNER (Rambles among our Industries).* *Blackie* [1916]. 7 in. 80 pp. il., 7d. n. J. 633

Written in colloquial style, this book is intended to instruct young people in the history of cotton, from the time of its sowing in the fields until the time of its arrival in Lancashire ready for the looms.

Collins' Adventure Annual: stories and articles by Capt. Charles Gilson, Tom Bevan, T. C. Bridges, Reginald Horsley, C. R. Gibson, the Editor, and others; illustrated in colour and line. *Collins* [1916]. 10 in., 5/ n. J. 050

This book contains stories of brave deeds by sea, land, and air; also stories from the Front in Flanders, France, and the East; some school-stories, and three good historical tales. Boys will especially welcome the chapters on 'Recent Developments in Aircraft' and 'Gun and Gunnery.' The pen-and-ink drawings as well as the coloured illustrations make this 'Annual' very attractive.

Cradoek (Mrs. H. C.). *JOSEPHINE'S HAPPY FAMILY*; pictured by Honor C. Appleton. *Blackie*, 1917. 10 in. 63 pp., boards, 3/6 n. J. F.

Young folks who enjoyed the story of 'Josephine and her Dolls' will find in 'Josephine's Happy Family' a further series of their adventures. The illustrations are very dainty.

Farjeon (Eleanor). *NURSERY RHYMES OF LONDON TOWN*; illustrated by Macdonald Gill. *Duckworth* [1916]. 8 in. 64 pp., boards, 2/ n. J. 821

A charming set of rhymes, which will please not only "London children," but also older folks. The illustrations are delightful, and so is the 'Afterword.'

Finnemore (John). *TEDDY LESTER, captain of cricket*; with eight illustrations by W. Rainey. *Chambers* [1916]. 7½ in. 391 pp. il., 5/ n. J. F.

As a catalogue of cricket matches Mr. Finnemore's book is interesting, and shows knowledge; but his geese are all swans, not to say super-swans, and their performances rather too marvellous and frequent for belief. The other incidents in the story do not seem very probable, but the fault is common to most school stories of this type.

Gilson (Charles). *ACROSS THE CAMEROONS*: a story of war and adventure; illustrated by Arch. Webb. *Blackie* [1916]. 7½ in. 254 pp., 3/ J. 916.62

An exciting story of treasure-seeking in the Cameroons.

Gordon (Hampden) and Tindall (M. C.). *OUR HOSPITAL A.B.C.*; illustrations by Joyce Dennys. *Lane* [1916]. 9½ in. 60 pp., boards, 3/6 n. J. 821

The humour of this alphabet is more likely to appeal to adults who know something of the working of a military hospital than to children. The drawings are spirited and vigorous in treatment.

***Greene (Harry Plunket).** *PILOT*; and other stories; illustrated by H. J. Ford. *Macmillan*, 1916. 8 in. 237 pp. il. col. pl. J. F.

Mr. Plunket Greene provides here a collection of admirable tales—written for children, yet by no means childish, full of fun, incident, and observation of nature. There is one splendid fishing-story (and Mr. Plunket Greene is well qualified in all that concerns big trout); and another delightful tale—or series of tales—about a most attractive, if frequently delinquent retriever.

***Gregory (Lady), formerly Augusta Perse.** *THE GOLDEN APPLE*: a play for Kiltartan children; illustrated by Mary Gregory. *Murray*, 1916. 8½ in. 114 pp. col. il., 5/ n. J. 822.9

An attractive three-act play dealing with the adventures of the King of Ireland's son, who seeks the golden apple of healing. Incidental music is appended.

Hadath (Gunby). *FALL IN!* a public school story. *Partridge* [1916]. 7½ in. 320 pp. il., 3/ J. F.

A story on conventional lines of boyish escapades in and out of school.

Hampden (Mrs. Hobart). *THE SECRET VALLEY*; illustrated by R. Wheelwright. *Wells Gardner* [1916]. 7½ in. 312 pp. il. J. F.

A story of adventure by a writer who understands both the tastes of her readers and the country she describes. A small brother and sister, left in India for a short time by their parents, contrive to get into various scrapes, have a ride on a wild elephant, discover a white man who poses as a temple image, go on a treasure-hunt, and are able to present their parents on their return with a pair of fine ivory tusks.

Harrison (Florence). *TALES IN RHYME AND COLOUR.* *Blackie* [1916]. 12 in. 40 pp., boards, 2/6 n. J. 821

Written and printed in bold line and colour, these nonsense verses should find many youthful admirers.

Hayens (Herbert). *'MIDST SHOT AND SHELL IN FLANDERS.* *Collins* [1916]. 10 in. 223 pp. il. col. plates, boards, 3/6 n. J. 940.9

A story of the adventures of a Canadian and his friends in Flanders during the earlier phases of the war.

Hayens (Herbert), ed. *THE VICTORY ADVENTURE BOOK.* *Collins* [1916]. 9 in. 190 pp. il. col. plates, boards, 2/6 n. J.

Contains a number of stories, besides some articles on such subjects as 'Mines and Mine-Sweeping' and 'Boy Scouts in War-time.' It is freely illustrated.

***Henty (George Alfred).** *WITH KITCHENER IN THE SOUDAN*: a story of Atbara and Omdurman; illustrated by William Rainey and three maps. *Blackie* [1916]. 7½ in. 384 pp., 3/6 J. F.

One of the new and popular editions.

***Herbert (Agnes).** *THE ELEPHANT*; with illustrations by Winifred Austin. *Hutchinson* [1916]. 8½ in. 284 pp. il. col. front., 6/ n. J. 599.6

The life-history of an African elephant, extremely well told. The author has had opportunities of seeing the elephant in his native haunts such as fall to the lot of few writers.

Herbertson (Agnes Grozier). *TINKLER JOHNNY*; illustrated in colour and black-and-white by Florence Harrison. *Blackie* [1916]. 7 in. 239 pp., 2/ n. J. 398

A fairy-story for young children, relating the adventures of a magic pedlar and those with whom his trade brings him in contact—elves and giants, boys and girls.

***Jeans (T. T.).** *A NAVAL VENTURE*: the war story of an armoured cruiser; illustrated by Frank Gillett, R.I. *Blackie*, 1917. 7½ in. 416 pp. il. map, 6/ J. K.

This stirring story for boys, written from first-hand experience, gives a realistic picture of the landing by an army of heroes in Gallipoli. Nor does Fleet-Surgeon Jeans forget to portray the fine part played by the midshipmen in command of the boats. The little band of "snotties" on the Achates—the Orphan, the China Doll, the Pink Rat, Bubbles—are drawn to the life, and will appeal to every lover of our Navy.

***Laurence (Hugh).** *RUSSIA (The Rambler Travel Books; the Countries of the World, as described in Works of Travel).* *Blackie* [1916]. 7½ in. 80 pp. il., 7d. n. J. 914.7

From numerous books of travel in Russia have been culled fragments of descriptive writing, and these have been united to form a more or less complete picture of its vastness, its manners and customs, climate and scenery, industrial and peasant life.

Lynn (Escott). OLIVER HASTINGS, V.C. : a realistic story of the Great War ; with illustrations by Harold Earnshaw. *Chambers* [1916]. 7½ in. 404 pp. il., 5/ J. F.

This story records the doings of a Wessex Territorial Battalion while training in Britain and fighting in France and Flanders. The hero—Oliver Hastings—has many adventures and narrow escapes in various battles, including Loos and Hulloch, and is then transferred to Salonika to take part in the disastrous retreat of the Serbians. From Salonika he goes to Gallipoli with Lord Kitchener, and remains to help in the successful evacuation of the peninsula. After these experiences he returns to France, is awarded the V.C., and severely wounded. The book will appeal chiefly to boys for its tales of adventure and daring. It may be noted that Sir Douglas Haig was Chief of Staff to Lord French.

***Mackenzie (Donald A.).** GREAT DEEDS OF THE GREAT WAR. *Blackie* [1916]. 11 in., 2/6 J. 940.9

Stirring episodes of the war, both on land and sea, told in such a way that children will be able to understand something of the heroism shown by our sailors and soldiers. There is a chapter on mines and submarines, and another on the part played by animals. The illustrations are by various artists.

Marchant (Bessie). A CANADIAN FARM MYSTERY ; or, Pam the Pioneer ; illustrated by Cyrus Cuneo. *Blackie*, 1917. 7½ in. 352 pp., 5/ J. F.

A lively account of a girl's experiences on a Canadian farm. The heroine is a Londoner, who goes out to Canada to live with an unknown grandfather, but on her arrival finds that he has mysteriously disappeared. She takes possession of the farm, and runs it with the assistance of her friends, until the mystery of the old man's absence is cleared up.

Mathews (Basil). THE SPLENDID QUEST : stories of knights on the Pilgrims' Way ; with illustrations by Ernest Prater ; second edition. *Jarrold*, 1916. 7½ in. 220 pp. il., 2/6 n. J. 823.9

Short tales for the young, founded on Scripture, history, and ancient legend.

Medhurst (Cope). THIRTEEN FAIRY STORIES. *Llandudno, Evans & Evans* [1916]. 8½ in. 160 pp. il. J. 398

The book is attractive and the stories have some merit, but we doubt if they will—or should—replace the genuine old fairy tales of our infancy, which were "the real article," delivered without admixture of undue childishness of language or luxury of decoration.

***Moore (Henry Charles).** UNDER JELICOE'S COMMAND : a story of the North Sea. *Collins* [1916]. 10 in. 224 pp. col. il. photographs, 5/ n. J. F.

Dick Duggar, the hero, is a boy with a very keen sense of duty. He has many adventures in the North Sea while serving on a trawler—fishing and mine-sweeping. He also has a thrilling trip in a seaplane, and is aboard the Saucy Arethusa during the famous action in the Bight of Heligoland. The book is full of exciting happenings that will appeal to boy readers.

Nesmy (Jean). A PARCEL FROM HEAVEN ; and other stories ; trans. from the French by E. M. Walker ; illus. by Florence E. Foster. *Sands* [1916]. 7½ in. 120 pp., 3/6 n. J. 843

Seven pleasant stories for Christmas, all with a religious colouring, and one, "An Old Bachelor's Christmas," in certain respects recalling 'A Christmas Carol.'

Nightingale (Agnes). VISUAL SCRIPTURE : the New Testament. *Black* [1916]. 9 in. 48 pp. 23 outline pictures for colouring, map, paper, 8d. J. 225

This little book will be a help in teaching children the New Testament, both in school and in the home. The children will learn to understand the famous Bible pictures by colouring the outlines—a task children love dearly—and we hope they will appreciate the pictures all the more when they are grown-up. We are glad the author has given the text of the Bible itself.

Our Allies' Story-Book : tales of adventure in France, Belgium, Russia, Serbia, Japan, &c. ; with coloured plates and black-and-white illustrations. *Blackie* [1916]. 11 in. boards, 1/6 J. F.

Each story in this book relates an adventure of children in the different lands from which our Allies come. The letterpress is large and clear, and well suited to young children.

Parker (B.). CINDERELLA AT THE ZOO ; illustrated by N. Parker. *Chambers* [1916]. 12 by 10 in. 64 pp., 6/ n. J. 590

How some of our brethren and sisters at the Zoo perform the Grand Pantomime of Cinderella is here delectably set forth, in colour-drawing, and verse. With Korin Gazelle in the title-part, the camel and giraffe as her proud sisters, the hippopotamus as the heroine's father, the "Best Brown Bear" as the Prince, the parrot as prompter, and "Mr. E. Elephant" as General Director, the performance is such as to meet with the approval of the most austere youthful critic.

Reg (Uncle). MORE CHUM CHATS : fireside stories for boys and girls. *C. H. Kelly* [1916]. 7½ in. 187 pp. front., 1/6 J. F.

This collection of 'Fireside Stories' by Uncle Reg contains 'Some Famous Dunces' and other stories, suitable for Sunday-school readings.

The Redcaps' Annual. *Kelly* [1916]. 10½ in. 182 pp. col. il. boards, 3/ n. J. 050

A collection of simple stories and verses, suitable for children just beginning to read.

Rhoades (Walter). THE HIDDEN CITY. *Partridge* [1916]. 7½ in. 330 pp. il., 2/6 J. F.

The scene of this story is laid in Central America. The plot concerns two boys who join a party in searching for a Frenchman who has been kidnapped by a little-known race descended from the Aztecs. There is plenty of incident of an exciting nature.

***The Russian Story Book ;** containing tales from the Song-Cycles of Kiev and Novgorod and other early sources ; retold by Richard Wilson ; with 16 coloured plates and line illustrations from drawings by Frank C. Papé. *Macmillan*, 1916. 8½ in. 313 pp. il., 7/6 n. J. 891.73

The tales in this book are taken from the "song-cycles of Kiev and Novgorod and other early sources," and have been well and simply translated by Mr. Richard Wilson. They open out a new field of fantastic literature for young people, in which splendour, humour, and wonder have each their place. Those who enjoy finding parallels for our own mythical heroes will discover in Kasyan a Russian Galahad, and in the Princess Apraxia a Russian Guinevere. The greater number of the stories, however, deal with a more gorgeous and barbaric age than Britain ever knew. The illustrations, spirited and romantic, have been provided with fine artistry by Mr. Frank C. Papé.

Tales and Talks for Little Ones. *Blackie* [1916]. 10 in. 136 pp. il., boards, 2/ J. F.

An attractive volume, with an amplitude of illustrations in line and colour, the title of which fitly describes its purpose.

***Tyrrell (Eleanor).** MORE ABOUT THE SQUIRRELS. *Nelson* [1916]. 8½ by 6½ in. 111 pp. il., 3/ n. J. 599.3

A pleasant little book by a keen lover of nature. We fear, however, that few will have Miss Tyrrell's patience with squirrels.

Vredenburg (Eric), ed. FATHER TUCK'S ANNUAL. *Tuck* [1916]. 192 pp. il., 3/6 n. J. 050

Contains the usual stories in prose and verse, amply illustrated in line and colour, and intended for children of the kindergarten age.

***Walker (Rowland).** BUCKLE OF SUBMARINE V2. *Partridge* [1916]. 7½ in. 256 pp. il., 2/6 n. J. F.

These thrilling adventures of a young naval officer will be of interest to boys. The author models his hero on Lieut.-Commander Holbrook, V.C., of Submarine B 11, and tells of many stirring sea-fights in the Atlantic, the Channel, North Sea, and Baltic. The battle of Heligoland Bight receives special attention, and the part played by the hero in that action proves of great importance to the Grand Fleet.

***Walter (L. Edna), ed.** ENGLISH NURSERY RHYMES ; harmonized by Lucy E. Broadwood ; illustrated by Dorothy M. Wheeler. *Black* [1916]. 11 in. 64 pp., boards, 5/ n. J. 821

The beautiful illustrations of 'English Nursery Rhymes' will delight young and old ; but we rather miss some of the familiar tunes associated with these friends of our youth.

Whyte (Adam Gowans). THE WORLD'S WONDER STORIES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. *Watts*, 1916. 7½ in. 286 pp. il., 6/ n. J. 602

A book filled with information on diverse subjects, presented in a readable and interesting form. The volume is well illustrated, and should be attractive as well as instructive to young people.

Wilson (Theodora Wilson). THE PRECIOUS GIFT : Bible stories for children ; illustrated by Arthur A. Dixon. *Blackie* [1916]. 10 in., boards, 3/6 n. J. 220

A fuller edition of 'Bible Stories for Children,' with a list of the contents.

***Wilson (Theodora Wilson).** STORIES FROM THE BIBLE ; illustrated by Arthur A. Dixon. *Blackie* [1916]. 9 in., boards, 2/6 J. 220

Well-known incidents of Bible narrative are here told in a simple and graphic manner calculated to bring their lessons within a child's comprehension. The illustrations in colour add to the attractiveness of the volume.

Young England : thirty-seventh annual volume, 1915-16. *Pilgrim Press* [1916]. 10½ in. 436 pp. il., 4/6 n. J. 050

Contains miscellaneous articles on cricket and football, carpentering, stamps, and hobbies, stories of the war on land and sea, and tales of adventure and school life.

NOTES FROM OXFORD.

WE are still in being; and that, in these days, is something to be counted on the credit side. And we try to "carry on," though the end of the war be not yet in sight, and the future of the University, as of the nation, be uncertain. In his admirable speech reflecting on the events of the last academic year the Vice-Chancellor expressed in his own name what we all think and intend:—

"I feel sure, for myself," he said, "that we are right in keeping our academic life active in spite of its reduced and scanty membership. There ought to be no absolute break in the history of this University. The war occupies all our minds; but great as it is, long and fruitful of change as it yet may be, it is an abnormality; our normal human life is the life of peace and order, and it is for this that the University must continuously provide. To forget this is to be defeated in the war."

In the same address some statistics are given that throw light on the part played by Oxford in the way of service and of sacrifice. It appears that at the beginning of the present term we had about 10,500 men in the Army or Navy, while another 500 were employed by Government in other ways. The proportion of losses is high, no less than 1,230 being reported killed and 103 missing. Such facts in themselves constitute a sufficient roll of honour. But it may be added that over 1,100 have obtained distinctions of various kinds. These comprise 9 V.C.s, 120 D.S.O.s, 267 M.C.s, 4 Distinguished Conduct Medals, 2 Distinguished Service Crosses, and 700 mentions in dispatches, together with 48 foreign Orders, 22 of which are French and 8 Russian.

A very interesting report on the financial position of the University has been received by Council from the Board of Finance. Though the statements contained in such a document are bound to appear somewhat cryptic to the layman, the impression that they yield is on the whole comforting. It may even be that we have been all too nervously anxious to keep down expenses. For instance, we thought that we could not afford to print a new edition of the examination statutes embodying the latest changes—though it would seem that almost every other University in the kingdom has treated this kind of outlay as a necessity rather than a luxury—but instead were content to issue a boggary supplement of additions and corrections. As a result twenty per cent of the candidates for Responsions have only realized at the last moment that they were offering the wrong prepared books, and special legislation had to be devised with undignified hurry in order to excuse the misunderstanding.

Nevertheless, it was perhaps better that our financiers should err on the safe side. The forecast of expenditure made at the beginning of the year prepared us for a deficit of about 14,000*l.*, and it is now anticipated that this estimate will be very near the mark. On the other hand, the Emergency Relief Fund, from which this deficiency will have to be made good, already possesses a balance amounting to nearly half of the sum needed; and it will be swelled from various sources by fresh contributions which make it certain that something substantial will be left over to meet future liabilities. Without going into details as to the sources in question, one may say that both Colleges and individuals have behaved with great generosity. It is to be noted, too, that the policy of granting special facilities in the way of obtaining a degree to those whose academic career was interrupted by the call of military duty has

justified itself by the unexpected increase of the receipts under the head of Degree Fees; the candidates for degrees having, doubtless, felt this to be an appropriate way of helping their old University to tide over a difficult time.

Even with a goodly balance in hand, however, the Relief Fund will hardly save the University from the worry and debt to be faced whenever the war ends. The prophets are optimistic or pessimistic according to temperament in regard to the rate at which the Colleges are likely to refill; but it is at least probable that the scholars and exhibitioners who are paid will return sooner than the commoners who merely pay. Meanwhile, the burden of the University and of the Colleges alike is lightened by the suspension of many teaching posts, which must be immediately restored to active being if our former standard of efficiency is to be maintained. Nor is it, indeed, likely to be a question of merely aiming at a renewal of the *status quo ante*. Somehow, though it is hard to tell beforehand exactly how, it will be a changed nation for which a changed University must provide the means of regeneration. Money no less than goodwill must be there to meet the new needs that will arise. For these reasons, a far-sighted financial policy is called for, and the statesmanlike caution of the Finance Board cannot be too highly praised.

In yet another way must we make good after the war. The academic buildings at the present moment serve mainly as barracks and hospitals, the rare undergraduate being accommodated in odd corners. No one complains of this. On the contrary, historic Oxford seems able to share in the thro and stir of these tremendous times without loss of identity; and these soldiers are for her, and indeed in some sense even for themselves, her natural and legitimate progeny. But this military occupation cannot fail to leave widespread traces in the way of wear and tear. The Government does not at present attempt to pay its way, nor can it be expected to do so. After the war, however, it is in duty bound to help us to repair the damage. The Finance Board opines that it will be willing to pay a part or the whole of this outlay, but that some time may elapse before the money is received. Let us win the war first, and then we shall see what we shall see.

In arranging for the developments which are likely to occur after the war, we must reckon with the possibility of a more or less considerable accession of senior students from the United States. It has been customary for graduates of American Universities who have not yet settled down to professional work, or, again, who are teachers in enjoyment of that jubilee year which by a wise provision is accorded to those who have undergone a certain term of service, to repair to Europe for a season, and pursue their studies in a fresh intellectual environment. Of late not a few of these wandering scholars—and they are normally men of energy and ambition with whom it is a pleasure to make friends and exchange ideas—have found their way to Oxford, following, doubtless, in the track of the American Rhodes Scholars. It is not improbable, then, that after the war the preponderant sympathy of the United States with the cause of the Allies will express itself in a partial deflection, for the benefit of Oxford, of that stream of pilgrims which formerly flowed towards the German Universities. Now, if what are conveniently known as "post-graduate" studies are at present hardly a leading feature of our educational system, it is not because the

machinery or the teaching power is wanting, but simply because there are not enough students willing and able, after taking their degree, to devote an extra year or two to research. The cause of this is partly that tried capacity for original work is not sufficiently considered in the election of tutorial fellows, but chiefly that the Empire is ready to absorb as many clever young graduates as we can supply. But already the Rhodes Scholars have helped to quicken our interest in post-graduate study, while the recent grant to women of the right to compete for research certificates has brought into this field a new class of advanced students of whom excellent work may be expected. If, then, this side of our academic activity is to develop still further after the war, so much the better.

The difficulty is to decide how duly to reward the merit displayed in the achievement of a sound piece of original research of moderate compass—the essay of a promising beginner rather than the treatise of a master of his subject. Some years ago Oxford established two fresh doctorates—the D.Sc. and the D.Litt.—which were to be obtained only by the publication of mature work of the highest standard. Those who have taken these degrees are proud of the fact; those who have not done so are proud of the fact, if at all, for less obvious reasons. On the other hand, the lesser degrees of B.Sc. and B.Litt. were devised to meet the claims of the tiro in research—the post-graduate student with a year or two of inchoate research to his credit as accomplished under the direction of some kindly senior. And if Oxford were the only University in the world, this scheme of graded honours would be above criticism.

Unfortunately, other Universities have other standards, and it is notorious that the sort of dissertation which barely suffices here for the B.Sc. or B.Litt. may be deemed worthy of the doctorate, in the shape of the Ph.D., at a good University in Germany or the United States. A proof is that the same thesis has before now done double duty, and behold the Oxford bachelor acclaimed a doctor somewhere across the Atlantic or the North Sea. In short, in the matter of doctorates we are undersold; and the research student, it is supposed, may be trusted to buy in the cheapest market.

Are the members of Council "children in finance"? By no means. So they have hit on a most ingenious plan of retailing high-class goods at popular prices. The old doctorates are to continue in being; likewise the old baccalaureates. Some may still be so high-souled as to sue for the degree awarded to mature work. Who knows? Some may still be so modest as to prefer to be styled bachelors when the work they have done is partly due to the assistance of some master of the subject. Again, who knows? But it is proposed that there shall be new doctorates indistinguishable from the old in form, a D.Sc. and a D.Litt., to be obtained by means of an essay done under supervision. If they were to be accepted by the University, they would surely come to be known as the C.S. (cheap substitute) degrees. But, happily, the good sense of the University is not to be measured by the good sense of Council.

If we are to compete with Germany in the matter of doctorates, why not compete directly and openly? Why not institute the Ph.D.? There is nothing wrong with its standard; only it happens to be the standard, not of our D.Sc. or D.Litt., which is something altogether better and higher, but of our B.Sc. or B.Litt., which is perhaps an unfortunate form of title, as it may seem

to be co-ordinate with the B.A., which is the mark of mere graduation. At any rate, an Oxford Ph.D., should there ever be one, would entitle its owner to a status of his own. He could not pose, or be suspected of posing, as a real D.Sc. or D.Litt., so long as one of the holders of such a degree remained alive or cared any longer to be known as such.

An alternative, more consistent with the dignity of the University—and surely it is possible to approach the subject of degrees in the spirit of gentlemen and not of shopkeepers—would be to retain our present system of degrees and of standards, granting for an intermediate class of research work an intermediate degree, namely, M.Sc. or M.Litt. Such degrees would be sufficiently distinctive to be valued on their own account, without challenging odious comparisons with doctorates, good, bad, or indifferent.

But if Council carries through its scheme of C.S. degrees, its members ought one and all to be compelled to take them; and thereupon, clothed in their new hoods and robes (doubtless, cheap and showy too), they ought to be conducted beyond the city's bounds. M.

HOW TO READ VERHAEREN.

SINCE the editor of *The Athenæum* gives me the opportunity of speaking of Émile Verhaeren, I should like, if possible, to consider him from the point of view of the English public, and to urge the few readers of this paper who have not yet had the opportunity or the leisure of studying him closely to become better acquainted with his works.

Émile Verhaeren was not only by far the greatest Belgian poet, but he was recognized, even in France, as the most powerful writer in the French language. Now that, through a bitter irony of fate, he has left us at the time when we needed him most, the only thing we can do is to extend still the wide circle of readers which his universal reputation had given him, so that, if his eloquent lips can no longer be heard, none of the golden verses which he has given us should be lost not only to those who are familiar with his language and technique, but also to those who should experience some difficulty in reading him in the original.

Now, from the few remarks which I have heard from time to time concerning Verhaeren's works, I have gathered the impression that a good many English people who attempted to read Verhaeren's poems have been hampered by the novelty of their technique, and puzzled by a certain number of new words and new turns. The feeling is that Verhaeren is difficult—that, unless you possess a perfect mastery of the French language, it is useless to attempt to read him, and, of course, discouragement and neglect follow.

Now, as far as the technique of the poet is concerned, I must admit that I do not understand the difficulty. It is true that, in some of his books, Verhaeren has broken the old rules in order to follow fresh ones. Call it "free verse," if you like, but do not believe one moment that these lines which ignore the classical rules of number and rhyme are written at random, according to the sweet will of their creator. As Verhaeren said himself:—

"I believe that the poet can have no other aim than expressing himself with his passions, his feelings, and his ideas, according to the form

of art which he has chosen for himself. He has to find this form less in the established rules and the official prosodies than in himself. Everything which a true poet conceives finds its reverberation in his whole being, in his bones, his muscles, his nerves, thanks to an emotion which spreads from the things which he contemplates to his very soul. This communication... creates in the whole being of the poet a special movement, and it is this deep and intimate movement which will give him the rhythm of his verse. The rhyme, or 'assonance,' only helps in accentuating this rhythm, in regulating it, in giving it its architecture."

Let us take one example among many. In the well-known 'Passeur d'Eau' the poet describes the efforts of a ferryman who tries to reach the opposite bank of a stream, but, as he struggles against the current, one after another his oars break:—

Une rame soudain cassa
Que le courant chassa
A vagues lourdes, vers la mer.

According to the accepted rules, there are here two irregularities—first the line of six syllables between two lines of eight, and the third line, which remains isolated, rhymeless. But if we read this verse aloud—every one of Verhaeren's lines ought to be read aloud—we see at once what the poet has gained by this sacrifice. The break of the rhythm marks the break of the oar, and the abrupt ending of the third line, the end of the man's hope. We see literally the oar carried away. There is no anarchy in Verhaeren's freedom. Like every true freedom, it is much more difficult to practise than slavery to rules. Besides, the reform is not so radical as it may seem at first sight. It is only another step forward, after Victor Hugo's. There is nothing in it uncongenial either to French poetry, or to the deep tradition of French versification.

As far as the foreigner is concerned, so-called "free verse" is not more difficult to understand than the most regular works of the seventeenth-century poets. I should even suggest that it brings the French poetical technique closer to the English by the supreme importance it confers on the rhythm as opposed to the rhyme.

Concerning the vocabulary and construction, the difficulty is more serious. It is quite true that some of Verhaeren's poems are difficult even to the French reader. These are precisely those which, through their startling originality, have drawn the attention of a certain fraction of the public. But they are not necessarily the most important. Let us read them, by all means, if we feel inclined to do so, but do not let us begin our study of Verhaeren by choosing them. I venture to say that any average French scholar could easily acquire a very complete knowledge of the poet's works and manner without tackling 'Les Dérivés' or 'Les Flambeaux Noirs.' If he began, for instance, with the Love Poems ('Les Heures Claires,' 'Les Heures de l'Après-Midi,' 'Les Heures du Soir') recently translated into English; if he went on with the collection of twelve masterpieces called 'Les Mois,' he would soon master the few difficulties of turns and words which are found in 'Les Vignes de ma Muraille,' 'Les Apparitions dans mes Chemins,' 'Les Villages Illusoires,' and in many of the poems most characteristic of Verhaeren's genius. He would then realize all he would have lost if he had looked at these wonderful books without opening them. He would understand the almost popular simplicity which underlies these originalities of style.

For Verhaeren's difficulties are merely formal, superficial. In most of his poems he remains, more perhaps than any other Bel-

gian writer, faithful to the spirit of his country and of his people. In 'Les Flamandes,' 'Les Villages Illusoires,' 'Des Campagnes hallucinées,' 'Toute la Flandre,' 'Les Villes à pignons,' the scenery remains Flemish, the spirit remains Flemish though the language may be French. No one knew better than the great man whom we have just lost the inner soul of the Flemish plains. There is no better way to penetrate the Belgian spirit than to listen patiently to this passionate voice which seems to rise from the banks of the Scheldt, like the fierce north-western wind, and which reaches us charged with the familiar rough scent of the Belgian plains. ÉMILE CAMMAERTS.

JAMES I.'S VERSES ON THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

Transvaal University College, Pretoria,
Oct. 29, 1916.

IN *The Athenæum* of February 27 and July 3, 1915 (Nos. 4557 and 4575), Mr. C. L. Powell published four sets of verses, ascribed on certain MS. evidence to King James I., but not included as yet in any collection of his works. One of these (from B.M. Egerton MS. 923), "Made by K. James, 1622," I was able to show in *The Athenæum* of August 28, 1915, influenced Sir Richard Fanshawe appreciably in what is perhaps his finest poem. I am now able to make a small contribution to the history of another of the quartet.

Going through some transcripts I made recently in the B.M. of early seventeenth-century poetry, I have come across three versions in English of the lines on the Duke of Buckingham printed by Mr. Powell from Egerton MS. 2725. This poem, he remarks (*The Athenæum*, February 27, 1915), "has not yet been printed in either the Latin or the English version." This may be true of the original and of King James's own rendering, if it be his. But in J. Ashmore's 'Certain Selected Odes of Horace Englished' (1621), among the 'Poems (Antient and Modern) of divers Subjects, Translated,' three separate versions of the same piece are printed (pp. 41-2) under the general heading: "To the same right Honourable, George, Marquess of Buckingham, upon the Accession of his Office of the Admiralty. *Ex Latino*," but with no mention of James's authorship. I may quote the first of these here, since Ashmore's little book has become still rarer than it was in the days of Corser and Grosart, both of whom drew attention to it in other circumstances:—

Sing Iō. Buckingham doth seas controule:
He Horses rules, and Waves that proudly rowle.
So, 'mongst the gods, Neptune, that bravely glides
Through Crystal streames, courageous Horses guides:
Then, let none think this double Powr unfit;
Sith even the gods, themselves, have practis'd it.

Then follows *Idem aliter* ("Let's Iō's sing, till th'Echo's ring," &c.), and *Idem paulo fusius* ("Iō. A thousand Mermaids dance oth' Maine," &c.).

Of Ashmore, the first to publish a translation of part of Horace's 'Odes' in English, not much is known (v. 'D.N.B.'): but it is worth noting in the present connexion that his volume contains also, among its numerous 'Epigrammes, Anagrammes, and Epitaphes,' "A Speech made to the Kings Maiestie comming in his Progress to Rippon, the 15 of April, 1617. In the Person of Mercurie," and another poem, in Latin and English, addressed to Buckingham.

JOHN PURVES.

SOME THOUGHTS ON CONTINUATION EDUCATION FOR WAGE-EARNING BOYS AND GIRLS.

It is probably true that the right ordering of adolescent employment and education is the most important question which the educational reformer, or, to use a modern term, reconstructor, has to face.

There are far more children in our elementary schools than students in all other types of educational institutions. The reasonable solution of the Continuation School problem would at once alter the aspect of many problems relating to the curricula of the elementary schools.

Let us leave for the moment the question of the effect of a rearrangement of adolescent wage-earning life, and consider the law as it affects the child worker. In pre-war days the lowest age at which any child could be secured for half-time labour was 11, and that only in some agricultural districts of England. No child could be employed full time under 12 years of age. In addition to the regulation regarding minimum age local authorities have passed by-laws which, in big urban areas at least, keep legal control, for educational purposes, of the child until 14 years of age. Thus the estimated total of children employed under 14 years of age in the United Kingdom (1912) was reduced to 577,321, but of these 304,000 were attending school full time and employed out of school hours.

The majority of the units in this 304,000 represents a tragedy in education and life, and affords a direct objective for the reformer. To recognize the economic disabilities of poor parents with large families is a necessary prelude to the meeting of our industrial needs in some other way than by the exploitation of those young unformed bodies and minds which as the years pass, will be of supreme importance to the community. It is, however, a commonplace of industrial life that, of the children so employed, many are sent out by parents to whom saving has become an unholo passion. The fact is, there can be no real reform in the education of wage-earning children until employment for purposes of financial profit, under the age of 14, is entirely abolished.

The demand of Labour is to extend the age limit to 16, but, necessary as this measure is, it is useless to regard it as an immediate objective, so great and numerous are the obstacles in the way of raising the age, without exceptions, even to 14. None the less the ultimate objective of 16 must never be obscured from view.

We will first state the main line of reform which we deem reasonable for the community to adopt at the first possible moment after peace is made. All children should attend full-time school until 14 years of age, and after that age should only be allowed to leave at stated intervals, for employment which is not "blind-alley." Up to the age of 16 years (at a later stage 18 years), the child's working week shall not exceed forty-eight hours, out of which eight hours shall be spent in a continuation school. Provision must be made for the ultimate raising of the full-time school-leaving age to 16; but we propose, as indicated above, to pass over that problem, including as it does the unification of Primary and Secondary schools.

It is, of course, manifestly impossible to discuss here the types of authority best suited to control the period of joint education and employment, 14-16, and equally impossible to discuss the different types of schools and curricula calculated to produce the maximum results, but we may advantageously consider at least some aspects of

the general question. The total discontinuance of educational control at 14 is most dangerous. Psychologists and workers amongst boys and girls are agreed that 14-16 are the critical years, during which decisive steps for good or evil are taken. Sir William Osler states (and so, for that matter, does Plato) that the 15th year is the period during which a change of education is advisable. If the Act based on our reform allows the child to leave only at stated intervals after 14, the dictum of Sir William Osler will in many cases be complied with, and such intervals must be adopted in order to meet the needs of Continuation School organization, which will affect every child.

The employment for wages of the boy must not be "blind-alley"; that is, he must be allowed to take up only an occupation in which skill is required, or for which permanent demand may reasonably be expected during adult life. Work now commonly done by boys should in future furnish employment for men who have failed to develop skill, or who have for various reasons deteriorated. The same type of men should also do such unskilled labour as is a necessity in every community.

So far as girls are concerned, many details would necessarily be different, but the same broad principles should govern, for a healthy womanhood is at least of as great importance as a healthy manhood, and in no case should the eight hours' education weekly to 16 years of age be omitted, even when the girl is helping the mother at home.

As to the educational content of the eight hours, it would probably facilitate matters if it were in large measure vocational. There is no reason why vocational education should not subserve the purposes of a liberal education. It would, of course, concern itself with the history and development of crafts, industries, or occupations, and not least with their spirit. After all, the personality of the teacher is often of greater importance than the subject studied, in so far as a right attitude towards life is concerned.

The combined period of 40 hours' work and 8 hours' education does not affect the supreme question of leisure, which, on a daily basis, allowing 10 hours for sleep, and 11 for occupation, journeys, and meals, has 3 hours left to it. During these 3 hours the voluntary evening school or institution will have opportunity to draw its students, and here will be at least part of the test of the efficacy of the compulsory school. In such a school the joyous life of the student will be unhampered. Each will be enabled to study the subject his soul desires, without sacrificing that reasonable recreation which pulsates with educational power. Students will not be obliged, although they may wish, to have recourse to it for shorthand or type-writing, for engineering or building construction, but may pursue the delights of literature or the glories of history. If not of studious habits, they will find the gymnasium open to them, or that great source of education, the sensible, humorous, pure, and honourable cinema. For this, which in some way or other must be created by the community, they may hoard their pence, and no one disapprove. As the years pass on, the voluntary school may become the club, the theatre, the University, for young people, if not by itself alone, in harmonious relationship with the most desirable institutions of public life, while the student may pursue, under its auspices, the higher technical and humane studies.

For a consideration of the different types of these schools, and their precise connexion with the compulsory school, we have no space, but we cannot omit a reference to the fact that there must be scholarships open

to all who need them, and especially for those wonderful and strong minds which mature late. At no point should the opportunity of egress from the school to the Technical College or University be closed. Moreover the school must not fail to draw to itself the finest teachers, for it has been abundantly proved by the University Tutorial Class system, originated, inspired, and guarded by the Workers' Educational Association, that in every group there are wage-earners, both men and women, capable and desirous of proceeding to the highest study in one subject or in a limited range of subjects.

Perhaps, however, the most joyous, and most profitable, part of the whole system will be the Seasonal School, to which, for a week or fortnight or more, students will proceed as in Denmark to the High Schools, and as here to the Summer Schools, which continue to spring into being all over England in spite of the war. The Universities, also, are not slow to welcome students who can come for only a brief period to sit at the feet of some teacher or teachers.

So far we have not specifically considered rural scholars. For these, with rural depopulation proceeding apace, and even when the reaction sets in, as somehow it must, there should be provided centralized schools, in favourable juxtaposition to groups of villages. The "Cross-Roads" school would serve the needs not only of continuation scholars, but also of the older boys and girls in the very small rural school. Moreover, much continuation education could be carried on outside the school buildings. Such a school could become the central institution of a group ministering amenity to rural life, and its cinematograph should be open to all for their delight and profit.

There are, it need hardly be said, many difficulties in the way of the consummation of these creations and reforms. In the first place, there will probably be after the war so great an insistence on increased production, that once again the demand for child labour will prevail, but even this must die down, and the longer the present methods persist, the more will their effects overrule prejudice, and open blind eyes. Secondly, there will be few who will not shrink from the unknown cost, but most will agree that somehow or other we must make the best of our population, depleted as it is, and that a war on ignorance, lack of skill, and low moral, is one in respect of which no reasonable expenditure can be spared. Moreover, it has been held by careful economists that the immediate raising of the school age to 16 would, after an initial loss, result in financial profit to England, owing to the increased power and verve of its people. For our part, we believe that any expenditure on the very much less expensive reform we advocate for immediate adoption would be more than balanced by results. The sum involved would not cover many days of war as we now wage it. The provision of buildings and equipment is bound up with finance, but it does not seem impossible, in urban areas at all events, to make use of existing buildings, and at least some of the scholars would be more desirably accommodated in existing extra-school buildings, even in factory rooms.

After all, the greatest difficulty lies in the provision of an adequate teaching staff. This at least cannot be removed except by continued determination, but it is not improbable that wise organization of the existing supply could overcome some of the difficulty. Moreover, the community is permeated with men and women who are educated in some direction or other. The recent higher education of women has had a greater

effect than many suppose. Further, a large draft could be made on factories and offices for men who could teach admirably under the direction of the completely trained master. The teaching of adolescent workers, and even more so of adults, differs much from the teaching of children, and is much less dependent upon professional training, if the students are keen. The supply of teachers does not depend wholly upon pay and status, as many assume. The worthiness of the work and its usefulness to the community are also important factors. If it is "cabined, cribbed, confined," no matter what the status or pay, the supply of good teachers will inevitably decline. It is the futility of much elementary teaching which has deterred many strong and fine brains from entering the profession. Granted the sound working Continuation School for all from 14 to 16, such feelings of discouragement would give place, in part at least, to hopefulness.

In conclusion, it may be well to refer to some recent publications on this question, which not only give consideration to many points on which this article has not touched, but also show how the problem has been met elsewhere. Before doing so, however, let us remind ourselves that the problem of the wage-earning child covers some seven-eighths of the area of that of adolescent education. Prof. Alfred Marshall estimates (and he is not given to exaggeration) that at least half of the ability of the British nation is resident in the labouring class. Let it remain at that—nothing could emphasize more completely the need of such reconstruction as will tend to preserve for the use of the race the splendid capability and spirit of the wage-earning boys and girls of England.

ADDENDUM.

For a clear expression of 'The Needs and Possibilities of Part-Time Education' refer to 'A Special Report submitted to the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' in January, 1913.

This may be followed by reference to the working of the system based on the above inquiry—the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Bulletin of the Board of Education, 1915, No. 6, whole No. 43.

Note.—The Central Library for Students, 20 Tavistock Square, W.C., has copies which it will lend in rotation to applicants, who must pay carriage and a registration fee of 2d. If the demand warrants it, it will strive to secure further copies.

Two useful books recently published by Longmans & Co. are 'The Principles of Apprentice Training,' by Fleming and Pearce, 3s. 6d. net (reviewed in *Athenæum* for July, 1916, p. 319); and 'Education and Social Progress,' by Morgan, 3s. 6d. net.

For Child Labour refer to 'Child Labour and Education,' published by the Workers' Educational Association, 14 Red Lion Square, W.C., 2d. post free, or for complete purposes to 'Child-Labour,' by Keeling, published by P. S. King, 7s. 6d. net.

A. MANSBRIDGE.

WACE AND THE 'ROMAN DE ROU.'

THE Hon. Secretary of the Jersey Society in London writes:—

"The notice of Mr. de V. Payen-Payne's 'Wace and the Roman de Rou,' which appeared on p. 543 of the November *Athenæum*, mentioned only the Jersey Society in London as the publishers. I am receiving inquiries through various channels, and therefore other readers of that notice, and especially American subscribers to *The Athenæum*, may be glad to know that copies of the booklet may be obtained from Messrs. Jaques & Son, 73 Kenton Street, W.C., or the Beresford Library, Jersey, price 1s. net."

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET AND PROHIBITION.

THE Russian Budget for 1917 has just been submitted to the Duma and the Council of the Empire. Receipts from the sale of alcoholic liquors, which in 1913, the year before the war, amounted approximately to 900,000,000 roubles (90,000,000*l.*), are estimated in the Budget for 1917 at only 50,000,000 roubles (5,000,000*l.*), and the net profits from this sale at only 10,000,000 roubles (1,000,000*l.*). "Thus this business," the Budget declares, "has completely lost its importance as a source of State revenue, and other articles have taken its place." So it would appear that in 1913 the people of Russia were spending on alcoholic liquors 90,000,000*l.*, while we in this country were estimated to be spending 166,681,000*l.* At the present time the Russian Budget estimates that the people of the Empire of Russia are spending only 5,000,000*l.*, whilst, on the other hand, it is estimated by the War Savings Committee that the people of the United Kingdom are spending 182,000,000*l.* A hundred and eighty-two millions, compared to five millions—what a deplorable measure of our failure to recognize the call of the war to strenuous action in regard to intoxicating drink!—that relentless enemy to the efficiency of a nation. An explanatory memorandum attached to the Budget points out that the taxable resources of the Empire have increased, almost entirely as the result of the enforcement of temperance. As a matter of fact, the State revenues for the second year of the war exceeded those of the first year by forty-five per cent, beside which loans amounting to 8,000,000,000 roubles (800,000,000*l.*) have been placed on the home money market during these two years. At the same time the volume of savings bank business is constantly increasing, as is shown by the fact that the deposits during the first nine months of 1916 exceeded 1,000,000,000 roubles (100,000,000*l.*). The great value of this part of the splendid object-lesson which Russia is causing to pass before the nations of the world consists in this, that it demonstrates that the elasticity which the powers and resources of a country can show, when the strangling clutch of alcohol is torn from its throat, is absolutely phenomenal. Such, in spite of the terrible war in which she is engaged, is the happy position of Russia at the present time.

"The country [says her Finance Minister, M. Barck] is unrecognizable; shirking has diminished at the mills, and the working capacity of the employees has increased. In families where not infrequently the reek of intoxication used to manifest itself in the most horrible forms, the inmates breathe freely. Crime has diminished, and an entire revolution has taken place in the popular psychology."

Is this happy condition of things likely to be permanent in Russia? Is it likely to continue after the war? Speaking on Feb. 29 last, M. Barck said:—

"The revolution evoked by the cessation of the liquor traffic in the domain of our State economy, the novelty of the measures adopted in this direction, with their acute influence on the habits of the population, and finally, the presence of huge quantities of accumulated spirit—all this gives rise to fears lest at the close of the war the Government should be prone in some form or other to restore the sale of liquor.... I deem it my duty to declare, in the most emphatic manner, that there cannot be any return to the past. The beneficial effects of the measures directed to the ratification of temperance among the people are too clear and evident, observation has too convincingly testified to the reduction of crime, the increase of the productivity of popular labour, and the general improvement in the popular well-

being due to these measures, for any Government to resolve to encroach upon the boon granted to the nation on the magnanimous initiative of the Sovereign Emperor, which has become precious to the popular consciousness, and has found a warm response therein."

The Russian Duma early in last July passed a measure permanently prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors containing more than one and a half per cent of alcohol. The measure not only prohibits vodka and similar spirits, but all wine and beer with more than one and a half per cent of alcohol. It was introduced over the signature of no less than seventy-eight members, and during the debates the great success that has attended the suppression of the liquor traffic in Russia was emphasized by members from many parts of the country. An effort was made to permit the sale of liquor containing thirteen per cent. of alcohol, but this was defeated by an overwhelming majority. The measure is now before the Imperial Council of the Empire and the Tsar for final adoption. The supporters of the measure expect the Royal assent at an early date.

What a noxious tangle of the weeds of heedless inefficiency, indifference to duty, hopeless misery, vice and sin would not the sweep of the scythe of a trenchant measure such as this lay low in our land!

ANDREW CRAIG ROBINSON.

EDUCATION AND ENGLISH.

DURING the last few days I have had a belated opportunity of reading the October number of *The Athenæum*. May I refer to three points of interest?

First, let me thank you for your firm protest against Lord Haldane's educational policy. Its effect would be to "Prussianize" English education; and by those who know the spirit and the object of Prussian education his suggestions should be regarded with respect, no doubt, but with the extremest jealousy.

Secondly, Mr. Joseph Thorp has an eloquent plea for the avoidance of caste in the army. He follows this up by a proposal which would fix caste in the army as firmly as it exists in Prussia. He desires that the "touched cap" salute should be "given to no one but the wearer of the King's, which is the nation's, uniform; homage, not to the officer caste, but to the supreme representative of the State." Can he not see that a salute given to one class only necessarily makes that class a caste? Another purely Prussian idea.

And thirdly, in 'The Relapse of English,' E. A. B. might have added that of our leading novelists there are but two or three who avoid the crass error of "whom" and "who." I have kept a black list, which, at present, does not contain Mr. Maurice Hewlett, Sir Conan Doyle, or Anthony Hope. "Between each" (with the authority of Coleridge and Mr. Kipling) is frequent. Sir Gilbert Parker has a character who "laid down" to fire his rifle; Miss Dorothea Conyers (to whom he everlastingly thanks for 'The Strayings of Sandy') speaks in her last book of a certain rock "where the sea-gulls were accustomed to rest on." Finally, a very learned professor at Oxford divides an army into "two equal halves"—as if there can be unequal halves, or more than two of them. O. A.

'MORTE ARTHURE.'

Shield Law House, Bellingham, Northumberland.
Nov. 16, 1916.

STORIES were told of King Arthur and his knights both before and after the days of King Edward III.; 'Morte Arthure' is declared on the subject of elders of old time, and written for the pleasure and profit of the hearers (see ll. 1-25). That it is, substantially, a panegyric on the exploits of Edward III., with that king as Arthur, may be no more than overkeen speculation, and even if that had been the main object of the poet, which no one can say with any approach to certainty, it does not follow that the poem was written when Edward III. was living; he died in 1377. Panegyrics may apply posthumously (see Wynthoun's 'Chronicle'); kings may be written about when their days are done (see the Northern English version of the 'Prophecies of Merlin'). "Fancy's gilded clouds" sometimes lead the speculator astray; an excellent instance of this may be seen in the Scottish Text Society's edition of 'The Awntyrs off Arthure' ('Scottish Alliterative Poems,' see pp. 343-4), where the Scottish claim to that poem and to 'Morte Arthure' is set out at large. In that edition the editor, with wonderful improvidence, adds Sir Ferawnt, "whose name appears only in the 'Morte Arthure'" (u.s., p. 344), to the characters of 'Awntyrs,' thus forging a link in the supposed identity of authorship of the two poems, by way of bolstering up the Scottish claim to both of them. The readings of the three printed MSS. of 'Awntyrs' are *his farnet, his folke, and the farnaghe*, and the editor artlessly remarked (u.s., p. 344) that Farnaghe and Farnet were nowhere met with in Arthurian legend. Unfortunately for this identification of *farnet* with Sir Ferawnt, the word *farnet* (which occurs in 'Cursor Mundi') means company (*meynē*), so that the editor's evolution of Sir Ferawnt merely reflected his failure to understand an English word.

If, for a moment, it is considered that a Scotsman wrote 'Morte Arthure,' that Scotsman, in a general sense, submerged his nationality, wrote as an Englishman, abandoned the style of thought of his own country—that Scotland which he styled *scatheful* (see l. 32), and adopted that of his country's foe; it seems long odds against such an extraordinary proposition. Further, that hypothetical Scot to some extent appears to have altered his native speech; *chirches* (l. 3039) and *cherles* (churlish, l. 4181) are neither Scotto-Northern nor Anglo-Northern. Both these words seem to be fixtures in lines alliterating in *ch*; is there a single instance, up to about 1420 and including Wynthoun's 'Chronicle,' of a really Scottish text using such forms?

It remains to notice some points in Dr. Neilson's article in *The Athenæum* of October, 1916 (see pp. 488-9); the numbers used below refer to it.

(1) The Pope is represented (see ll. 3496-7) as being at Rome; if this comes from the poet, and if 'Morte Arthure' was really completed in 1364 or 1365, why should the writer represent Pope Urban V., or a predecessor, as being personally at Rome, when the Popes had then been absent from Rome for about sixty years? And how could a

* The word *fernet* (*farnet, farned*) occurs at least seven times in 'C.M.'; see ll. 4748, 5231, 6070, 15213, 15539, 18761, and 24047. It occurs in four MSS. of 'C.M.' and is spelt with a *n* in all of them, and with a *f* in one of them; the words substituted for it are "company" (*compans*), "meyne" (*meyne*), "brether," and "frendes." The word *ferne* occurs at l. 3098, and as a "fern of fole as fole" (company of folk so many) on p. 126 of 'Engl. Metr. Homilies' (Edin., a. 1862). Of course, there is the well-known M.E. *ferre* (companion; O.E. *geferra*), still extant ("fer" I believe, in Scotland, which had a plural *ferren*). Perhaps some recognized philologist will undertake to explain thoroughly *fernet* and *ferne*.

poet of 1364 or 1365 then know that Rome would ever again be the residence of the Popes? With regard to l. 3180 ("to hafe peté of the Pope that put was at-vndere"), this certainly might apply both before and after 1364 or 1365, but it would not seem to apply well either to 1364 or 1365 (see 'Latin Christianity,' viii. p. 11, a. 1903, and also Gregorovius).

(2), (3), (4), (5), (8). I do not know that the poet intended the "Vicounte of Rome" to represent one of the *de Vicos*, but, as some of them were Prefects of Rome and also connected with Viterbo, the supposition had some accord with the poem. On the other hand, the Signor of Milan only occurs, in the poem, after the death of the "Vicounte," and it did not seem to me likely that the poet had in mind only one person for two characters. The villainy to which Dr. Neilson refers appears to be adequately explained in the poem as the capture at Viterbo, and setting to ransom, of the knights of a Welsh king in pilgrimage (to Rome); whether the incident founds on fact or not, there is no inherent improbability in the supposition that certain pilgrims from this island to Rome had been captured, to the knowledge of the poet, at Viterbo or elsewhere. The poem names "lords of Lombardy," as Dr. Neilson has noted, and they appear as captives (see ll. 2997-8), whereas the Signor of Milan is represented as at liberty (see ll. 3134-9); Lombardy does not necessarily mean no more and no less than the State of Milan. Dr. Neilson has nothing material to say about Pisa; the poem (but not Malory), rightly or wrongly, represents Pisa as pertaining to the State of Milan, and, if rightly, the poem, as it stands, cannot be earlier than 1399. In l. 3140, *for plesauce of pounce* cannot be translated for Piacenza and Pallanza; I do not know what *pounce* means here, nor whether the name Pallanza existed in 1364 or 1365 with regard to that small town in Piedmont. The word *pounce* occurs in 'Duke Rowland' ("pounce and plesauce I schalle gife the | with two fulle noble cites | with towres heghe & dere | I make the lorde of Lombardy"). The word *creuelle*, cited by Dr. Neilson, does not necessarily mean *merciless*; compare ll. 601, 612, in 'Awntyrs.' Dr. Neilson did not state whether he considered Hawick was in the Scottish or English fealty in 1364 or 1365.

(6) The King of Cyprus (see ll. 596-7) occurs in a list of those aiding the Romans, and Cyprus appears as subject to Rome in Malory's work; Dr. Neilson, by giving a special meaning ("lies in wait for," 'Huchown,' see p. 65) to the word *habydes* (see l. 596; cp. Northern *bydis*), evolves the historical Peter I. The stalwart knights of "Babyloyne and Baldake" occur at l. 586, which is not at all remarkable in a poem which overflows with geographical names; both places are named in the 'Itinerary' (attributed to Mandeville) which, according to Dr. Neilson, was written in Latin in 1356 ('Huchown,' p. 120), and which he considered (*ib.*, p. 42) was a source to our poem. The earliest known MS. of the 'Itinerary' is said to be a French one of 1371, and the Latin versions are considered to have derived from the work written in French; it seems obvious that any text of the 'Itinerary,' which states that the work was shown at Rome to the Pope, cannot be earlier than October, 1367.

(7) Apparently, Dr. Neilson refers to the war of the Marquis of Montferrat, aided by freebooters of different nationalities, against Bernabo and Galeas Visconti; if, as he suggested (*The Athenæum*, October, 1916, p. 488), characters can be rolled "into one," it would be permissible to regard Arthur at

one time as Edward III., and at another as the Marquis of Montferrat, or indeed as an amalgam of both of them. But why not add Charlemagne to such a literary snowball, and convert the duo into a trio? Malory distinctly states that Arthur was crowned Emperor by the Pope at Christmas at Rome; it is well authenticated that Charlemagne actually was crowned Emperor by Pope Leo III. at Rome, on the Day of the Nativity, in the year 800. Apparently, Malory places his statement on "the romance" he mentions, but I cannot say whether he is merely citing from l. 3200 ("...as romawns vs tellis") of our poem or not; it is, however, probable that 'Morte Arthure' is indebted, to some extent, to the "romawns" (named in l. 3200) in the matter of Arthur's deeds in Italy. It may be that our poet and Malory used the same "romawns" independently, or that they used different ones; on the other hand, Malory's romance may be merely a loan from l. 3200 of our poem, in which poem the suggested coronation of Arthur at Rome is *not* carried out.

This non-materialization of the coronation of Arthur at Rome in the extant 'Morte Arthure' is an objection to identifying the poem itself with the romance cited by Malory; Christmas Day is, however, named (see l. 3213) for the projected event in our poem. It is a possible speculation that material concerning Charlemagne (the historical conqueror of Lombardy, and also a subject of French and English poems) and Italy was transferred to Arthur, and that the author of our poem had access to a work which exhibited such transference; at any rate, 'Morte Arthure' does cite "romawns" as a source in a part of the poem which deals with Arthur in Italy.

A. H. INMAN.

BOOK SALES.

ON Friday, Nov. 10, Monday, Nov. 13, and the two following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold books including the property of Mr. J. R. Eddy, the late Mr. Henry Spicer of Highbury, the late Mr. Algonon Brent, and the late Sir Richard Owen, the chief prices being: Sowerby, English Botany, 41 vols., 1790-1863, 37l.; another copy, 40 vols., 1790-1849, 12l. Lewin, Birds of Great Britain, 7 vols., 1786-94, 31l. Cohen, Description des Monnaies frappées sous l'Empire romain, 8 vols., 1880-92, 22l. Ray Society Publications, 1841-1915, 15l. 10s. Shakespeare, Plays, 1685, 13l. Latin Psalter in the University Library of Utrecht, reproduction, 10l. 15s. Rosellini, Monumenti dell'Egitto, 14 vols., 1832-44, 17l. Lepsius, Denkmäler aus Aegypten, 12 vols., n.d., 48l. Cokayne, Complete Peerage, 8 vols., 1887-98, 14l. 10s. Milton, 6 tracts, all first editions, 1641-5, 110l. Horæ B.V.M., MS. French, 15th century, 52l. Arabian Nights, 16 vols., 1885, 23l. 10s. Racinet, Le Costume Historique, 6 vols., 1888, 12l. 15s. The total of the sale was 1,656l. 16s.

ON Thursday, Nov. 16, and the following day, Messrs. Sotheby sold the valuable library of Major R. W. Barclay of Bury Hill, Dorking: Heures à l'usage de Chartres, printed for Simon Vostre, 1499, 131l. Latin Bible, French MS., 15th century, 30l. Don Quixote, translated by Shelton, 1620, 20l. Apocalypsis S. Joanni Apostoli, block book, c. 1455, 950l. Audubon, Birds of America, 94 plates only, 1827-38, 58l. Bloch, Ichthyologie, 6 vols., 1795-7, 23l. 10s. Caxton's Cato, 1483, 810l. Coloured Chinese Drawings, 2 vols., 45l. Portraits of the Kitcat Club, 1735, 30l. 10s. Lactantius, De Divinis Institutionibus, printed at Subiaco, 1465, 600l. Horæ B.V.M., French MS., 15th century, 28l. Juvenius, Les Bibliothèques françaises, 6 vols., 1772, 20l. Marmontel, Chefs-d'œuvre dramatiques, 1773, 51l. Wakefield, De Laudibus Arabice, Hebraice, et Chaldaice Linguarum, 1524, 29l. 10s. Levaillant, Histoire naturelle des Oiseaux d'Afrique, 6 vols., 1805-8, 21l. Nonius Marcellus, De Proprietate Sermonum, Venice, 1476, 29l. Redoute, Les Liliacées, 8 vols. in 4, 1802-16, 56l. Boydell's Collection of Prints to illustrate Shakespeare, 2 vols. in 1, 1803, 20l. Suetonius, De Vitis XII. Cæsarum, Venice, 1471, 81l. Tortellius Aretinus, De Orthographia Dictionum, Venice, 1471, 34l. The total of the sale was 4,113l. 13s.

SCIENCE

FOLK PSYCHOLOGY.

'ELEMENTS OF FOLK PSYCHOLOGY' is a book at once edifying and annoying; and it is to be feared that at the present moment, when the unfavourable aspects of the Teutonic genius are to the fore, it will annoy rather than edify. Its working principles would seem to be two: firstly, that no questions concerning human origins shall be left open; secondly, that no solution shall be propounded that is not paradoxically new. Regarded, however, as a creation of the scientific imagination—*intellectus sibi permissus*—this bold sketch of human progress is decidedly bracing. To move about freely in the region of the psychologically possible amounts to a thorough change of air for the humdrum empiricist. Thus the book may at any rate be recommended as a sort of anthropologist's holiday-ground. For the rest, the diction is crisp though for this the translator, not the author, is mostly to thank.

According to Wundt, there are four ages of man. The first is the primitive or pre-totemic age; the second, the totemic; the third, the age of heroes and gods; and the last, the humanistic, since it is characterized by an advance "towards" humanity. Such an order of development, supposed to hold good for mankind in general, is made to rest on considerations of general psychology, namely, the kind of psychology to which the Germans give the somewhat ambiguous name of *Völkerpsychologie*, while we should perhaps most naturally term it "social psychology." Wundt is aware that anthropologists are nowadays addicted to an "ethnological" method which attributes human progress rather to the casual effects of migration, involving culture-contact, than to any inly determined evolution of human faculty. He therefore would have folk psychology draw upon ethnology for information as to human origins; but nevertheless maintains that "the problems of the two sciences are fundamentally different." Thus he insists that "to the folk psychologist 'primitive' always means the psychologically primitive—not that which the ethnologist regards as original from the point of view of the genealogy of peoples." This is a little hard to understand. Presumably, it means that the psychologist, from what he knows about the general laws of mental development, can lay it down that one people as compared with another is at a lower stage of culture; which must therefore on the whole and for the race be earlier, even if it be not actually earlier for the people in question, who may have reverted thereto by a process of degeneration. It would seem, in fact, that a given

people may be pre-totemic in respect of their mental development, and yet post-totemic in respect of their actual history. Thus it is said to be characteristic of the primitive or pre-totemic stage that "whenever primitive man is hunted down and hard pressed, he possesses no moral principles whatever." It would be interesting to know whether outbreaks of such primitive mentality are to be expected from peoples who, in point of material culture, stand among the foremost of civilized nations.

The book being almost devoid of references to sources, it is often hard to discover the precise facts on which the author holds himself free to draw for his highly synthetic characterizations of the various stages of human progress. As regards the pre-totemic age, his picture would seem to be largely coloured by Father Schmidt's treatise on Pygmies. Wundt is violently opposed, it is true, to that author's attribution of a lofty monotheism to these humble folk. On the other hand, he appears to conclude, from the Pygmy use of the bow and arrow, that they constitute "the first real weapon." It is curious that neither here nor elsewhere does he seriously inquire what prehistoric research has to tell us on such a point; and one can but conclude that he has not carried his studies far in this direction. His account of the invention of the bow and arrow is more ingenious than convincing. As for the bow, man pushing his way through the forest experiences in person the hard blows of the branches that he has bent back, and so "gains a lively impression of the elastic power of bent wood." Thereupon "it was a simple matter to render this force permanently available," namely, by bending a rod back and binding its ends together by a string. Was it so simple for the primitive mind to transfer an idea from one perceptual context to another, and, in a word, to proceed by an act of reasoning to a practical invention—an invention, moreover, that to gain functional value and significance must be completed by the fitting of an arrow to the string? Passing rather lightly over this complementary invention of the arrow, Wundt proceeds to show how it became feathered. Sympathetic magic, he believes, would suggest that, just as the bird pierces the air, so flight could be transmitted to the arrow by means of the bird's feather; and it fortunately happened that the desired mechanical effect attended on this purely magical motive.

Another equally adventurous piece of speculation is concerned with the origin of clothes. The Vedda—who is classed as pre-totemic, although, according to Dr. and Mrs. Seligman (whom Wundt does not seem to have read), some Veddas are exogamous, so that the rest may well be degenerate and have lost the custom—on entering into marriage binds a cord about the loins of his prospective wife. The motive is that of "cord-magic," namely, to bind fast the faithfulness of his spouse. Next, according to Wundt, the loin-cord is transferred as it were to other parts of

the body, so that the bracelet, the necklace, and the fillet are evolved. Thus a process of development is started, into which secondary motives gradually force their way, to the final exclusion of the old magical ideas; as when the growth of the loin-cord into the apron brings into existence the feeling of modesty, which soon becomes a primary reason for covering one's nakedness.

It would be interesting, did space allow, to follow Wundt's wanderings down these many pleasant paths of conjecture. For instance, anthropologists will rub their eyes when they see how promptly and drastically he is through with the difficulties about totemic organization, over which they have been puzzling these many long and weary years. Exogamy arises as follows. People come to feel—why they did not feel so before at the pre-totemic stage is not very plain—that "a woman of their own clan is too close to the men of the group to be desired as a wife." In other words, they marry-out because they feel like marrying-out—an explanation which, as far as it goes, is psychologically beyond criticism. They feel, on the other hand, that a woman of a strange tribe is too remote; so they steal women from a neighbouring clan of the same tribe. Further, since a certain spirit of neighbourliness underlies the whole affair, such exogamous marriage by capture presently develops into exogamous marriage by barter, and so on by way of purchase to the present system of contract. The whole theory appears to be of that not uncommon kind which presupposes the very facts for which it professes to account.

About the origins of art Wundt has much to say that is new, not to say startling. It must suffice here to note that he derives the zoomorphic design from the geometrical—a doctrine with which Prof. Haddon is not likely to agree. The earliest æsthetic stimuli, he says, are symmetry and rhythm. Hence the earliest productions of pictorial art will consist in the rhythmic repetition of, say, a series of triangles or squares. Gradually the eye reads into these patterns the resemblance of an animal; and, later still, the representation of the animal becomes of value on its own account as an instrument of hunting magic. The empirical proofs of this relative earliness are mainly derived, it would seem, from a study of the art of the Bakairi of Central Brazil, and it is clearly no more than a psychological earliness. But the art of the chronologically early men of the Aurignacian age of prehistoric Europe does not exhibit any such order of development. Yet the fact does not trouble Wundt, because he simply ignores it. Altogether, clever as the book is, and stimulating in its way, it signally illustrates the dangers of trying to excogitate the history of man out of one's inner consciousness.

Smithsonian Institution: Bureau of American Ethnology, 29th and 30th Reports and Bulletin 62. (Washington, Government Printing Office.)

THE anthropological publications of the Smithsonian Institution have always commanded the respect of the serious student; and the budget for the present year fully reaches the high standard set from the first. It consists of a short treatise by Dr. Alés Hrdlicka on the physical anthropology of a branch of the Lenape or Delaware Indians, founded on the examination of fifty-seven skeletons from a cemetery at Minisink, New Jersey; and of two somewhat belated reports for the years 1907-8 and 1908-9. The first of these includes a long and careful study by Mr. J. P. Harrington, entitled 'The Ethnogeography of the Tewa Indians,' whose villages, or *pueblos*, are in the Rio Grande valley, New Mexico, with the exception of one, Hano, which has strayed off into North-Eastern Arizona. The second contains two papers: one by Mrs. M. C. Stevenson dealing with the "ethnobotany" of the Zuni Indians, who also hail from New Mexico; and the other by Dr. W. E. Roth (formerly of Magdalen College, Oxford) on the animism and folk-lore of the Indians of Guiana, where the author has been at work ever since he desisted from his valuable researches in Queensland some ten years ago.

Of Dr. Hrdlicka's monograph it will be enough to say that it attains to the highest pitch of technical excellence, being in every way worthy of one who has perhaps done more than any other living man to establish the physical anthropology of America on a scientific and soundly critical basis. The Minisink site is apparently post-Columbian, the skeletal remains of which we here have an account probably dating from the latter part of the seventeenth or the beginning of the eighteenth century. This particular group of Lenape, constituting the wolf phratry (Minsi or Munsee), was joined about this time by some Shawnee. This fact will probably account for the presence of a certain number of markedly brachycephalic crania among a series which is otherwise dolichocephalic to mesocephalic. One male skull is of remarkable size, with a capacity of 1,720 c.c.; and it is noteworthy how great in general is the difference in cranial capacity between males and females, though the measurements are in other respects similar. Artificial deformation of the skull in the form of a moderate amount of frontal compression is found here; and, since the practice was common to the South and South-West while virtually unknown among the Eastern Indians to the North, it would seem to afford another proof of Shawnee influence. Dr. Hrdlicka appends a short but pregnant section on the physical anthropology of the Eastern Indians in general. He shows reason to think that the Munsee, and the Lenape as a whole, were only subdivisions of the Eastern Algonquians, and that these, together with the Iroquois, are essentially

of one type, which, however, is at its purest further to the north.

Mr. Harrington's elaborate study of the geographical notions of the Tewa would not have been possible without the most patient research, aided by an adequate knowledge of the difficult Tanoan dialects. What he has to say about their cosmography is not very illuminating in the absence of a fuller treatment of Pueblo religion as well as of the social organization which the religious philosophy reflects. The subject, however, is one on which many converging studies are gradually providing us with light. The main interest of the present work lies in the treatment of the place-names. These are very numerous and often linguistically obscure, the two facts in conjunction going to prove that the sedentariness of the Tewa goes back far into the past. Admirable photographs and maps accompany the text.

Mrs. Stevenson's memoir considers from a somewhat novel side the culture of the interesting people whom she has already done so much to make known to students. She amply demonstrates that their plant-lore—we humbly beg to suggest "plant-lore" and "place-lore" as substitutes for the "ethnobotany" and "ethnogeography" of the official titles—is intimately bound up with the soul-life of these children of nature, who, when duly initiated, can talk with their plants, so that the plants talk likewise with them. An important section deals with the medicinal uses of plants, and much useful information to the point will be found here by those who are concerned to trace the development of the scientific out of the magico-religious way of understanding and exploiting nature. By processes of unconscious experimentation real remedies have been discovered; but, enwrapped as these are in ceremonial observances, they betray their origin in beliefs and practices dictated by the will and imagination of the faith-healer rather than by any observation of causes and effects.

Dr. Roth's account of the beliefs of the natives of Guiana is a triumph of compact presentation, though he may perhaps be accused of pursuing plainness of statement to the verge of baldness. If we have any fault to find from a scientific point of view, it would be on the score that, in regard to his personal observations (as distinguished from the vast store of facts which he has culled from earlier sources), he omits to show how the information was obtained, and thus to enable the critical reader to form an independent valuation of the meaning assigned to the various ideas and customs. Dr. Roth, however, is a field-worker of such wide experience that we are prepared to take a good deal more on trust from him than from most men. At the same time it is to be hoped that, when he comes to publish the work on the general ethnology of these tribes on which he is engaged, he will see fit to modify his all too hard and "objectivist" style of treatment, and duly allow for the fact that the

things of the soul are live butterflies, to be somehow pictured on the wing, not dead ones, to appear dolefully pinned down in a collector's box. Space, unfortunately, does not permit us to do justice to the many aspects of the native religion. Sir Everard im Thurn has already taught us to regard British Guiana as a region where animism, in Tylor's fuller sense of the word, is as richly developed as in any part of the world, Indonesia not excepted. It is interesting to note that Dr. Roth finds no evidence of belief in a Supreme Being (as defined according to the conception of Andrew Lang when, in 'The Making of Religion,' he wrote of "the high gods of low races"). On the other hand, tribal heroes appear in the stories, but these are no more than men who wield a "medicine" quite out of the ordinary. For the rest, the cream of the essay consists in the large number of myths and folk-tales of all sorts that are brought together. They contain many a weird touch, as in the tale of "the man who always hunted scrub-turkey." Peering up into a tree one day, he perceived a woman's leg without the rest of the woman—an "astral" leg, in fact, as Dr. Roth terms it. He saw at once that it must be the arch-spirit of the scrub-turkeys, shot it and ate the whole of it; and afterwards was not afraid of killing as many birds as he liked. One more story may be referred to, as it throws an interesting side-light on the *couvade* custom, here much in vogue, according to which the man lies in. Uraima had an egg which he kept in a calabash that it might hatch out. Some girls tried to snatch it from him, and it broke. So he said:—

"Trouble will follow you from now onward. Up to the present, the egg has belonged to man. For the future it will belong to woman, and she will have to hatch it."

SOCIETIES.

HISTORICAL.—Nov. 16.—Mr. Malden, V.P., in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. W. Foster on 'The India Board.' The domestic history of the Board was explained, and its gradual supersession of the Directors of the H.E.I.C., the final, complete transference of the government of India to the Crown being the result of a long-working tendency, the Mutiny the occasion merely, not the cause. Lieut.-Col. Yate spoke upon the subject.

The following were declared elected Fellows: Mr. John Buchan, Mr. A. Knox Anderson, Lieut.-Col. Dowse, Mr. A. E. Duchesne, Dr. Carl Russell Fish, Rev. S. A. Leathley, Rev. R. H. Malden, Canon C. H. Mayo, Mr. Hugh Owen, Mr. C. W. Previté-Orton, Mr. William Rees, Rev. A. T. P. Williams, Prebendary Wordsworth, Prof. C. W. Colby, Mr. E. W. Bishop, and Mr. F. Chamberlin. In the ensuing year the Society proposes to hold meetings with lectures upon European Congresses and Treaties of Peace from 1648 to 1878.

ARISTOTELIAN.—Nov. 6.—Dr. H. Wildon Carr, President, in the chair.—The following were elected Members: Prof. J. B. Baillie, Mr. W. A. Pickard - Cambridge, Miss Chattopadhyay, Mr. A. E. Davies, Dean W. R. Inge, Prof. J. Laird, Mr. C. A. Mace, Prof. J. S. Mackenzie, and Mr. St. George Lane Fox Pitt.

The President delivered the Annual Presidential Address, taking for his subject 'The Problem of Recognition.' In the experience of recognition, he said, there is an element which may be named "againness." The problem of recognition is the problem of the nature and genesis of this element. There are two forms of recognition,

in each of which we meet the element of "again-ness"—an intelligent form and an instinctive form. These appear to be quite separate, but the cognitive fact is the same in each. In intelligent recognition we seem able to account for the "again-ness" by repetition, memory, and the judgment or perception of identity or similarity—the mental process being an external act of comparison between a present datum of sense and a past datum. This, it was argued, is an illusion, for in reality the essential factor, repetition, is absent. Recognition implies prior cognition, but does not depend on the presence of a memory-image of the prior cognition. Recognition, it was held, is the conditionate and not the condition of learning by experience; and learning by experience is a primary, not a secondary or dependent fact. In instinctive recognition, on the other hand, there can be no memory-image of the prior cognition, because this prior cognition lies beyond the individual in the racial experience. Yet we have, in instinctive recognition, sentience, familiarity, and pre-awareness, all of which are mental characters. We have, therefore, to conceive the mental process or the mind as a continuous organization of experience. All past experience has not only contributed its quota to this organization, but is also incorporated within it, giving to it, and receiving from it, its character and individuality. New sentient experience in entering this organization receives the impression of its stamp or mould, and this is the mark of the past on the present cognition which constitutes it recognition.

In the discussion which followed, Prof. Hicks, Prof. Mackenzie, Miss Edgell, Mr. Joad, Prof. Brough, Mr. Worsley, Mr. Lynch, Dr. Tudor Jones, Dr. Armstrong Jones, and Mr. F. W. Thomas took part, and the President replied.

ARISTOTELIAN.—Dec. 4.—Dr. H. Wildon Carr, President, in the chair.—Dr. Bernard Bosanquet read a paper on "The Function of the State in promoting the Unity of Mankind." The essence of the Greek and German theory of the State has been much mistaken by recent critics, although it has been rightly explained by English thinkers (*e.g.*, Green, and Lord Haldane in the Montreal address). (1) The so-called absolutism of the State is merely a caricature of the unique relation between a man and the community with which his will is united, especially in so far as it provides an adjustment of all practical relations. (2 and 3) Speaking of "States" instead of "the State" has soon revenged itself; all the critics speak of states in terms of those defects which it is their inborn function to abolish. (4) Essentially, according to the theory, as having the same task in different territories, states are co-operative. War, as Plato showed, is rooted in their disease. Their function is the organization of rights. (5) The State, then, is a moral being with a conscience, and, when its conscience is perverted, will fight for the wrong as its right. But it is a poor way of ensuring peace to deny its conscience under the name of "absolutism" instead of trying to provide for its enlightenment. Yet this is the critics' line. (6 and 7) It is true that the moral position of the State is not comparable to that of a private person, and this view is described as absolutism from unintelligence of what constitutes a moral situation and duty. (8) As to wider loyalties and units than that of the nation-state. There is no being like the Comtists' "humanity," and humanity as a quality belongs chiefly to exceptional communities. (9) Wider communities than the nation-state may be possible, but only if they fulfil the same condition of unity, viz., a general will. Without this, all leagues, federations, &c., are mere force and dangerous, and with it, hardly necessary. The true outlook for peace is to the removal of causes of discontent by organization at home; especially by freedom of human intercourse and absence of privilege. World-wide human relations are no reason for world-wide political units. A system of states, each well organized at home, might be just as peaceful and much more valuable, compared with a world-state. To doubt this is to harbour the barbarous suspicion which is a cause of war. The idea of a political community of humanity incapable of war is mixed up with millennial superstitions, and withdraws our thoughts from the true line. This is, not to disparage the State, but to see that it completes its work of organization, by which the seeds of war are killed.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Bertrand Russell, who argued that the State was not an end in itself, and as an institution did not promote the highest ends. For instance, anything touching religion has to be individual in order to be sincere. The essence of the State was a certain limitation of freedom, and the best people in a community ought not to be controlled by the

State. Mr. Burns and Mr. Cole agreed with Mr. Russell. Lord Haldane defended the view taken by Dr. Bosanquet. He thought that the fundamental point to lay stress upon was that the reform of a state must proceed from within, and not from federations made from without. Prof. J. A. Smith would define the State as the only form of human association which expresses a general will of its members. It was the peculiarity of the State to provide the conditions of the best life, not the best life itself. Prof. J. S. Mackenzie criticized the notion of a "general will." He would prefer to speak of a general system of valuation. Dr. Bosanquet replied to the points which had been raised.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—Nov. 30, Anniversary Meeting.—Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrison, President, in the chair.—The following were elected Officers and Council for 1917: President, Lieut.-Col. Morrison, F.S.A.; Vice-Presidents, Major W. J. Freer, F.S.A., Lord Grantley, F.S.A., L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., J. Sanford Saltus, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Henry Symonds, F.S.A., and F. A. Walters, F.S.A.; Director, Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A.; Treasurer, A. C. Hutchins, F.C.A.; Librarian, R. C. Carlyon-Britton; Secretary, W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.; Council, Thomas Bearman, William Dale, F.S.A., Miss H. Farquhar, G. R. Francis, Henry Garside, Mellor Lumb, W. S. Ogden, F.S.A., H. A. Parsons, W. L. Pocock, the Rev. Edgar Rogers, J. S. Shirley-Fox, R.B.A., W. Beresford Smith, S. M. Spink, Frederick Toplis, and Fleet-Surgeon A. E. Weightman, F.S.A.

The Council, in its report, returned the list of Members as 18 Royal, 10 Honorary, and 390 Members, total 418, which, in view of the present economic conditions, was, it thought, evidence of the cohesion of the Society.

The evening was devoted to an exhibition of medallion art in Masonic jewels, medals, and tokens. The President read a short paper on 'Masonic Medals of the Last Decade of the Eighteenth Century'; and amongst the numerous examples shown perhaps the earliest and most interesting were the Sackville medal of 1733; the Folkes medal of 1742; that of the Freemasons' Hall, London, of 1780; and silver plates of Irish origin or influence, late eighteenth century, by Mr. W. J. Songhurst, from the collection of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge; the 'Three Grand Masters Jewel,' in gold, of about 1770-80, by Mr. Andrew; and Masonic pennies and halfpennies, and a large series of early French and other Continental medals, by Mr. J. T. Thorp.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

DECEMBER.

- MON. 18. Faraday, 8.—'On a Precision Method of uniting Optical Glass—the Union of Glass in Optical Contact by Heat Treatment.' Messrs. R. G. Parker and A. J. Daldy; 'The Effect of Pressure on the Equilibrium Constant of a Reaction in a Dilute Solution: a Simple Proof of the Expression,' Dr. W. C. McCullagh Lewis; 'Do Equilibrium Solutions in Iron possess Equal Resistances?' Mr. E. D. Campbell; 'Grain Growth in Deformed and Annealed Low Carbon Steel,' Mr. Ralph H. Sherry; Geographical, 8.30.—'New Caledonia and the Isle of Pines,' Mr. R. H. Johnson.
- TUES. 19. Colonial Institute, 4.—'Possibilities for British Trade in South America after the War,' Miss Edith Browne; Statistical, 5.15.—'The Reorganization of Official Statistics and a Central Statistical Office,' Mr. Geoffrey Drage; Institution of Civil Engineers, 5.30.—Discussion on Mr. P. M. Crosthwaite's Paper on 'Experiments on Earth-Pressures'; Society of Arts, 4.—'Classical and Scientific Education,' Mr. A. C. Benson; Microscopical, 7; Meteorological, 7.30.
- THURS. 21. Chemical, 8.—'Studies on the Walden Inversion,' Part V. Messrs. G. Senter and G. H. Martin; 'The Alcohols of the Hydro-Aromatic and Terpene Series,' Part III. Messrs. R. H. Pickard, W. Lawcock, and H. de Pennington; 'Lead Sub-Iodide with Details of the Preparation of Lead Subchloride,' and 'Note on the Solubility of Lead Iodide,' Mr. H. G. Denham; 'Chromium Phosphate,' Messrs. A. F. Joseph and W. N. Rae.

JANUARY, 1917.

- MON. 1. Geographical, 8.30.—'The Children of Japan: their Homes,' Rev. Walter Weston. (Juvenile Lecture.)
- FRI. 5. Mathematical Association, Annual Meeting, 10.30 a.m.—'The School Syllabus in Geometry,' Prof. T. P. Nunn; 'Some of the Work of the Teaching Committee,' Mr. A. W. Siddons—2.30 p.m.—'Technical Education and its Relation to Literature and Science,' Prof. A. N. Whitehead; 'An Accuracy Test set in some Public Schools,' Mr. A. W. Siddons; 'The Place of Mathematics in Educational Reconstruction,' Mr. P. Abbott; Geographical, 5.30.—'The Children of Japan: Themselves,' Rev. Walter Weston. (Juvenile Lecture.)
- SAT. 6. Mathematical Association and Geographical Association, 10.30 a.m.—'Map Projections,' Prof. T. P. Nunn; Viking, 4.30.—'Women Doctors in the Viking Age,' Mrs. A. W. Johnson.
- MON. 8. Geographical, 8.30.—'The Geography of South American Railways,' Mr. W. S. Barclay.
- THURS. 11. Geographical, 5.—'Modern Methods of finding the Latitude with a Theodolite,' Dr. John Ball.
- FRI. 12. Astronomical, 5.

FINE ARTS

LORD D'ABERNON'S BILL.

THE debate in the House of Lords upon the National Gallery Bill (by which the Trustees may be authorized to sell some pictures in order with the proceeds to buy others), together with the copious letters to the press which that Bill has provoked, might seem to suggest that England, even in the midst of the greatest war in history, takes quite a lively interest in the Arts. In reality, of course, this flutter in the dovecots shows nothing of the sort. Doubtless, many of the writers of these letters to the papers are moved by a real love for the artistic qualities of the works they desire to see acquired—or retained, as the case may be; but editors would hardly permit themselves to assume that such masses of "copy" on an artistic topic could be of public interest if large sums of money (or what before the war we used to consider large sums) were not involved. The nation at large cares little indeed for its artistic treasures, except as emblems of material wealth. In that capacity it would rather like to keep them, yet shudders to think that, in the attempt to keep them, it might be "done," and induced to pay more for them than they are worth.

Lord Weardale in the debate appealed to the latter impulse when he described picture-dealing as "almost as hazardous as horse-dealing"; Sir Claude Phillips appeals to the former when in *The Telegraph* he declares that "to see them [the pictures it is desired to acquire] uprooted and carried away to the United States would be to suffer the cruellest blow, to endure the bitterest humiliation conceivable." This, we think, is protesting too much. Their departure would only mean that at the present moment we are poorer than America in cash, and this, all things considered, is rather a matter for pride than humiliation. Moreover, "uprooted" is a word out of place. Titians have never grown in England, but have been purchased as "cut flowers" at times when appreciation for their beauty was already complicated by desire for them as emblems of wealth; and we submit that when critics write of "the few capital works" or "the few works of National Gallery standard" remaining, they either subconsciously accept such a composite test of importance or pretend to accept it, as the sole means of impressing a public which is indifferent to a fine picture, but respectful to an expensive one. Only so, we can fancy them arguing, is it possible to get anything done for art; yet we doubt in the long run if this reasoning (of the kind popularly known as "Jesuitical") does not do more harm by confirming the public in its habitual estimate of art in terms of price, than it does good by retaining in our possession a picture here and there because it is of "national importance." Certainly from the moment that criticism acquiesces in that habitual estimate it is absolved from the discussion, notoriously boring to the public, of the merits of the works under consideration, and may occupy itself with questions, less subtle and more easily decided, of the degree in which they are famous or sought after. Price is an imperfect index of the quality of a picture, but a sufficient index of current esteem. Does criticism, for the sake of the added attention its dicta may command from the general public, propose to accept such standards in the future?

If the Bill now before the House of Lords should become law, this is a question which may well become a serious one for the present

Director of the National Gallery. For, let there be no mistake, in a civilization such as ours he will appear in the eyes of the majority a sort of a licensed gambler in the national interest, expected at the end of his term to show a profit commensurable with the possibilities of "tripotage" opened to him by the ebb and flow of values during that term. Will criticism support him should he discard such opportunities and buy pictures merely as they appeal to him as an artist and as a critic, without regard to the probability of their rising or falling in public esteem? We are not quite satisfied with Mr. McColl's argument that "the danger from waves of fashion is inconsiderable, since the pictures must be works of recognized masters." Have we not seen in our own time marked changes of estimate, even in the works of the past? To recall but a few, the rise into first-rate eminence of Vermeer, El Greco, and Blake; the decline, instanced by Mr. Duveen, of Murillo may appear to us rather as signs of an advance in critical taste than otherwise, but it may well be that some of our own estimates will suffer similar revision at the hands of the next generation. We are not the final arbiters of opinion, and when Mr. McColl says that it is unlikely "that really first-rate and very famous works in the Gallery would be lost by the Bill," he writes too much as if the two phrases were synonymous. It is quite possible for a first-rate picture little regarded to-day to be rediscovered twenty years hence. It is difficult to foresee such changes, doubtless, though the germ of them may be found usually in a minority opinion. The present writer may confess to an unpopular partiality for Cuyper, certain of whose canvases, as well as one example at least, and that a very "unrepresentative" one, of Ruysdael, he would not hastily sacrifice from the National Collection, while their price would go but a very little way towards buying an "historic group" of Titians.

While making these strictures on the proposed means of attaining that end, we must remember that the emergency presses, and, if we are to believe Mr. McColl, the scheme before Parliament is our only hope. This may be true, but the advocates of that scheme would do well to make the fact and the reasons clear. If it be true, what is the meaning of the veiled threat by which the Bill is supported? It is says Mr. Konody, "vastly preferable to the more drastic laws which obtain, say, in Italy, and which interfere with the private individual's rights of doing as he pleases with his own possessions." Is Mr. Frank Dicksee again talking nonsense when he writes to suggest as an alternative that funds might be raised by taxation on all sales of old masters which leave the country? On the face of it that seems a reasonable suggestion—which, for that matter, we had ourselves previously made for other purposes; and though the sum needed for the purpose of purchasing a group of Titians would not be immediately available, the raising of a loan on such security should not be an impossible financial feat. Unless the promoters of the Bill can show why it is not feasible, they seriously damage their position as pilots through the only possible channel.

That the alternative channel may offer a passage of some difficulty is to be admitted. We can quite understand the readiness of the owner of valuable pictures to let well alone. He has an asset which tends to increase in value without any activity on his part, and it remains realizable, apparently, even in war-time. This latter advantage has always been one of his reasons

for appreciating pictures, much as the Scotchman liked Glasgow because it was such a handy place to get away from, and he resents its curtailment as an infringement of the rights of the individual. But new legislation usually infringes the rights of some individual, if by that phrase we mean what were recognized as rights under previous legislation. It is justified if the new law makes a closer approximation to ethical justice than the old; and it would be well to examine not only the claims of the owner to complete control over a picture, but also the question to what extent he is in reality its owner at all.

"You don't suppose," said Whistler, when, on a visit to a patron's house, he had retouched one of his own works, "you don't suppose, surely, that a picture belongs to a man simply because he has paid for it." While we may admit a certain residuum of ownership in the artist for a picture which is sold for less than its ultimate value, surely, if ever the purchaser of a picture could claim ownership, it would be the direct patron of the artist whose cheque had at least made it possible for another picture to be painted. The owners whom we are considering are not in such case, but purely receivers of unearned increment, like any other profiteers. They may claim those profits as the rewards of a certain flair which enabled them to foresee that certain works would go up in value, but this is hardly different from the intelligent anticipation of a shortage in corn or sugar which enables other speculators to make a profit. We tax other excessive profits, and why not these? Above all, when the purchase money comes from America the State has an undoubted right, having paid to the United States vast sums for our protection, to collect a percentage from the disproportionate prices offered for our works of art from the other side of the Atlantic—nor, indeed, if the tax were worth collecting, could this claim be disputed in the case of works by living painters, or the merchandise of any other trader who gets advantage from the demand for luxuries created by the present wealth of America.

But, while the State has thus an obvious right to tax the profits of American trade, it is clear that Art has a right to tax the enormous increase in the world's wealth created by its practitioners—of which they themselves get so small a share—and the State might wisely regard itself as the trustee of Art in administering the proceeds of an impost which should certainly be laid on the successive profits upon works of art by owners who never contribute anything towards its current expenses. It cannot be said that the abused tribe of professional art dealers are notably worse offenders than others in this particular. One may find here and there a dealer, indeed, who habitually, when he has made a good deal, goes off to buy a small work from an artist with no immediate expectation of profit, but as conscience money paid to a profession whose greatest asset is the devotion and self-sacrifice of its humble members. Of that profession we might say with Kipling that "the backbone of the army is the non-commissioned man," and all great artists have recognized their indebtedness to the rank and file of their profession, and have been in some sort its defenders, however contemptuous they may be towards the idols of their day. We recall Rodin's confession that the most useful lesson he ever had came from a journeyman sculptor; we remember Chardin's outburst: "This Parrocel, whom you call a dauber, is already a man of mark"; or the saying of Turner

himself: "If you knew how difficult it is to paint even a passable picture, you would not be so hard on those who fail"—protests against the contempt of the bourgeois for the man who is not famous by the practice of his art and does not "make a good thing" of it for himself either. When by accident a large proportion of a great artist's *œuvre* comes, as in the case of Turner, into the possession of the nation, we realize the extent to which he would have added to our wealth if we empower ourselves to dispose of it, but the whole body of such growing value should be discreetly taxed as it advances in successive stages. Some part of the proceeds should doubtless go to the National Gallery—some part to the endowment of artistic education, as to which at present no plea for economy falls on deaf ears. Some part of it, on the other hand, should go to direct patronage, so that the artist could here, as in France, be employed at a modest rate of pay in the public service before celebrity and old age fall upon him simultaneously.

Some such comprehensive scheme is what the occasion calls for, and the plea of "rescuing" Titians might well serve to precipitate its adoption. It might not commend itself especially to the House of Lords, or to the wealthy owners of old masters, who do not realize as they should that the payment of heavy taxes is one of the few privileges of wealth which are wholly legitimate; but if the promoters of the Bill are merely respectful of these susceptibilities in preferring their frankly palliative measure for robbing Peter to pay Paul, they deserve perhaps to encounter a certain opposition on behalf of the partisans of Peter, who, after all, was an Englishman, a native product. For our own part we confess to comparative impartiality. Titian and Turner are both artists of colossal ability, both learned, both of superb technical powers, but a certain lack of technical scruples, both inclined on occasion to vulgarize their genius for the sake of popularity. The question, again, of whether the works of an artist should be brought together, as in a shrine for pilgrimage, or scattered abroad as apostles of culture, is endlessly open to argument. It were better for us, perhaps, to keep them as a place of pilgrimage; better for the world at large to dissipate them as widely as possible. It is the misfortune of measures that do not strike at the root of a difficulty that they cause inconvenience in one direction proportionate to the ease they give in the other. We hold no brief for the inviolability of bequests, but if we override the terms of our acceptance of bequests and gifts we shall inevitably get fewer of them, unless they are of the order of "capital" works which the testator can reasonably regard as safe from molestation. Yet these capital works, *i.e.*, works which unite high quality with high reputation and historical importance, will not often come to us so, by reason of their colossal monetary value. It might reasonably be our pride, indeed, to disengage as far as possible (and it must be admitted that it is not quite possible) the element of fineness in a painting from the element of fictitious prestige and celebrity which has grown up around it and constitutes its attraction as an emblem of wealth; and to get rid as speedily as possible of the famous works which are magnificent emblems of wealth, but only indifferent paintings, and keep the fine pictures which enjoy but scant consideration. This will not be feasible, we fear, when our National Gallery Director is a national picture-dealer, and there will always remain a few works (not so many as is pretended) in which the two elements are perfectly balanced.

EXHIBITIONS.

MR. JOHN'S portrait of *Lord Fisher* (110) is, of course, the most popular, and perhaps artistically the strongest, exhibit at the New English Art Club. Whether the expression of irrepressible and ebullient boyishness is overdrawn or no, it is for the intimate friends of the sitter to say. We are tempted to think that beneath this vitality, this physical vitality, there must be traces of a personality more responsible than this impish mask suggests. As a superficial likeness, it is of amazing vigour, recalling the Sargents of the best period, but resumed in fewer lines and with somewhat less stress, though still sufficient stress, on the physical objectivity of the model. Other portraits sincerely painted, if not with quite such mastery, are that by Mr. Manson of *Mr. Lucien Pissarro* (100); the by no means flattering presentment of *Mr. Will Rothenstein* by himself (82); and the double portrait by Miss Ethel Walker, entitled *Mrs. Randolph Schwabe's Child* (130). The child is, indeed, but vaguely suggested, but the mother's head is beautiful and distinguished without sentimentality. Mr. McEvoy's portrait of his mother (98) is somewhat of a return to the artist's true form, if still suffering a little from the perpetual breaking-up of colour which seeks mystery for mystery's sake, and at some sacrifice of steadiness and calm. Mr. P. W. Steer's principal landscape, *The Vale of Glosier* (109), represents similar tastes, and on the whole, in spite of its slightly lopsided composition, we prefer his smaller *Terrace Walk* (89). Mr. Lees, whose bent in landscape used to be more severe and stylistic, might well have been under the influence of Mr. Steer when he painted his charming but slightly confused *In a Rock Garden* (102), the best of his exhibits. If we compare these pictures with that of Mr. Holmes, *The Gravel Pit* and the *Rainbow* (85), or Mr. Collins Baker's two Welsh landscapes (97 and 99), we must admit that on the present occasion the "romantics" are more successful than the "classics." Both Mr. Holmes's and Mr. Baker's subjects deal with sudden bursts of brilliant cloud, accidental excursions from without, not inevitably related to the landscapes into which they are introduced, and we feel that an impulsive talent like that of Mr. Steer would have treated them more happily. The exhibition as a whole is greatly in lack of works of sustained effort, the small drawing by Mr. John Wheatley, *After the Bath* (191), being almost alone in its freedom from what is merely tentative and experimental. Within that latter category we record a welcome new note in the colour chord of Mr. T. T. Baxter's *Suffolk Downs, Sheep* (269).

The exhibition of the London Group at the Goupil Gallery is as tentative and experimental; but experiment is more frequently made with the dash and vigour which at any rate secure a verdict one way or the other. The head in Mr. Harold Gilman's portrait of *Mrs. Mounter* (109) is consummate in its kind of execution, cheapened a little, to our mind, by the lining-in of its outer contours with red and black. It is somewhat over complex in comparison with the foreground, so that the picture does not quite give the opening out of space, the effect of objects revealing themselves more and more copiously as they advance. His drawing for the picture (54) maintains this balance, and gains greatly in solemnity and atmosphere in consequence. Mr. Charles Ginner's hospital subject (98) is the best figure picture he has shown, thoughtful and well observed, but has not quite the easy mastery of his delightful water-colour *Penally Hill* (65).

Among the "one-man shows" of the month, that of the works of Mr. Brockhurst at the Chenil Gallery is a little of a disappointment, not in the sense that the work shown is not full of technical dexterity, but that there is less instead of more of the dramatic power and sense of large design which occasionally peeped out from Mr. Brockhurst's slighter drawings, and hinted to the receptive critic that a certain pedantry was perhaps only a phase in the development of a quite young artist. It is possible, of course, that the preparations for this exhibition have been disturbed by military duties.

At the Carfax Gallery, Mr. W. Sickert reveals himself as ever young, full of zest and curiosity, breaking out now into a fresh talent for landscape, wherein he shows an intimate sense of illumination (recalling curiously the more loosely handled of the paintings of the late James Charles), but shows also, perhaps, a slight falling-off in those virtues of tightly knit pictorial structure and formal design which he has himself christened the "teatray" qualities. We are not ungrateful for these landscapes, yet before such painting as *The New Bedford* (14), or a still better example, if hardly a better picture, *Off to the Pub.* (12), we are inclined to think that it is when Mr. Sickert displays the advantages to the artist of not being in his first youth that his talent is most magical. Here we see one of the dignified porcelain dogs of Victorian mantelpieces enthroned upon one of those mantelpieces, and, reflected in the mirror behind, first its own not less dignified back, and then one of those groups of the familiar life of the Victorian age which Mr. Sickert has the gift of conjuring up. How slight is the whole thing, yet how marvelously it convinces us of the objective reality of the social phase depicted! how difficult to realize that that phase is already passing, and for most of us, indeed, past! We have sometimes dreamed that, just as what seemed the amazing discovery of telegraphy by wire was only the herald of fuller knowledge which showed the wire itself redundant, and the whole machinery of telegraphy lying perdu in nature waiting to be tapped, so even fuller knowledge might reveal not only a wireless telegraphy, but also a filmless cinematography inherent in nature, the records of which could be developed at will by some process of tuning oneself to see them. Can it be that in one of the shabby old mirrors, which Mr. Sickert is so fond of painting, he has discovered this hidden property, and that it is by thus scaling off, as it were, one impression after another that he is able to see in its depths generation after generation of the genial shabby denizens of Camden Town and Soho stretching in an unbroken sequence of life, all very much of a piece from yesterday back to the more remote period where "F. B." and Costigan lurk in the shadows? Mr. Sickert's handling of this society is very like that of Thackeray, a little satiric, yet not without gratitude for small kindnesses. There are worse places in which a man may be poor than are shown in the mirror. These frowsy crowded interiors, which remain unaltered or with but the addition of still more stuffed birds and wax flowers, year after year, have a wistful attraction for us as representing the leisurely age which knew nothing of microbes, and was spared our tiresome mania for perpetual cleaning and tidying. What man of imagination but must admit that his womenkind oblige him nowadays to be much cleaner than he wants to be? It is vain, of course, to fight advancing civilization; things must get worse and worse, and we shall never again be so

comfortably dirty as our fathers, yet there is a certain repose of the spirit in peeping with the eyes of middle age into that world of romance and picturesque higgledy-piggledy from which we are inexorably shut off by hygiene and "up-to-date conveniences." We gaze reverently at these fantastic polychrome groups of still life, which, each beneath its dome of glass, beguiled the leisure of a life so little *mouvementé* that people had time to know one another and their own surroundings. The bibelots of such an age must pick up something from their protracted intimacies, and haply the porcelain dog as well as the dusty mirror vouchsafes to Mr. Sickert the confidences that fell to its long ears.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES.

It is said that the magnificent Torlonia collection of ancient sculpture is to be transferred to the Villa Albani, near Rome, where a special gallery is to be built for it. This collection, which contains over five hundred marbles, is one of the finest in the world. In addition to the results of the extensive excavations made by Prince Alessandro Torlonia in the neighbourhood of Rome, it includes the Giustiniani, Ruspoli, and Cesarini collections, as well as those of other great Roman families. The Giustiniani 'Vesta' and a wonderful series of Roman busts are among its treasures. It is to be hoped that in its new home it will at last be thrown open to the public.

In the Apocryphal Christian book known as the 'Gospel of the Infancy' it is stated that the Holy Family, when taking refuge in Egypt, resided at Matarieh, near to Heliopolis. This would, if true, suggest that there were Jewish families there, as we know there certainly were at Tell-el-Yahoudieh, not many miles away. Epigraphic proof of the presence of Jews near Matarieh is now forthcoming, several funerary inscriptions with Hebrew names having been discovered by the workmen excavating for the new Cairo drainage scheme at Demerdash, upon the Heliopolis tramway. Some of the names upon the stelæ, which have been edited by Mr. C. C. Edgar, such as Josephus, Eisakios, and Sabbataios, sufficiently illustrate the race to which their owners belonged.

THE CARLYON-BRITTON COIN SALE.

ON Monday, Nov. 20, and the four following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold the second portion of the cabinet of Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins formed by Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, the chief prices being:—Silver Pennies: Northumbria, Regnald, 14l. 10s. Mercia, Offa, an unpublished type, 22l. 10s.; another, 12l. 10s.; another, without bust, 15l.; another, with floriated cross, 23l. 10s. Cynethryth, 29l. 10s. Ceolwulf I., 22l. Beornwulf, 40l. Archbishops of Canterbury: Æthelheard, 30l.; Sede vacante, A.D. 832-3, 10l. 15s.; Æthelred, 16l. 5s. East Anglia, Æthelward, 10l. 5s. Uncertain King, temp. St. Edmund, 10l. 10s. Wessex, Ecgbert, 16l. 10s. Ælfred, Halfpenny, with bust turned to left, 35l.; without bust, 12l. 10s.; London Halfpenny, 11l. Temp. Eadmund, Penny of Howel Dda, probably struck at Chester, 115l. Harthacnut, Huntingdon Penny, 18l. 10s. William the Conqueror, Lincoln Penny, 13l.; Hereford, 11l. 5s. Llewellyn of Wales, Rhdy-y-Gors Castle, a unique coin, 46l. Henry I., Chester, type 3, 13l. 10s.; London, type 5, 12l. 10s.; Wareham, types 7 and 8, 16l.; Chichester, type 9, 14l. 10s.; Shaftesbury, type 13, 15l. Stephen, Derby, 20l. Bishop of Carlisle, 10l. York, 10l.; another, of a different type, 11l. 10s. Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester, 32l. Eustace, son or cousin of Stephen, 15l. 10s. Insurgent issue, Malmesbury, 15l. 5s. Baldwin de Redvers, Dunster Castle, 26l. Empress Matilda, Bristol, 13l. 10s.; another different type, 22l.

The total of the sale was 2,581l. 13s.

MUSIC

'AIDA' AT THE ALDWYCH.

'AIDA' is, from every point of view, an opera of real interest. Its exotic scenery, the tragic romance of the story, the circumstances, indeed, of its birth—by special command of Ismail the Extravagant—and, above all, the music, so far above Verdi's former manner and promising much that was only fulfilled long years afterwards—such conditions ensure for it a place of its own.

To present it at the Aldwych Theatre in war-time was, therefore, an achievement of note. The performance we heard on Thursday, Dec. 7th, was in every way excellent. The ensemble work, both choral and orchestral (and the former has more than one snare for weakness or uncertainty of voices), was effective throughout, and the chief dangers—for example, the solo invocation in the temple (Scene ii. in the first and last acts)—were successfully met. The trumpets, in the triumphal march, were in time and not unduly blaring—we speak with feeling, as those trumpets can be devastating; moreover, they were well in the general tempo, and without undue efforts on the part of the conductor; Mr. Toye indeed deserves praise for his judicious and well-balanced handling of his orchestra. Of the principals, the King (Mr. Foster Richardson) was dignified and adequate vocally; Ramphis (Mr. Norman Allin) did his part well—it is not specially difficult, but requires an even sonority. Mr. Parker was sound as Amonasro, though his diction was at times rather vehement and melodramatic. Edna Thornton was far better, in our opinion, as Amneris than as Delilah—the part suited her better and gave scope for her dramatic gifts, which are noteworthy.

The two protagonists rose to great heights. Rosina Buckman comprehended thoroughly the difficult and varying part of Aida from the dramatic point of view, and the quality of her voice was exceptionally fine; in fact, we think, that she sings Aida better than any of her other parts.

Mr. Frank Mullings, after a slightly uncertain start—'Celeste Aida' is really a "show song," entirely of the earlier Verdi mode—was in great voice as Radames, not only for volume (here he had his chance, and took it; even in the loudest ensemble passages his presence was quite unmistakable), but also, when occasion granted, in delicacy of tone. His duet in the third act, his defiance of Amneris, and his final solo in the temple crypt were all but faultless.

We must say in conclusion that, though the English version has much merit, we prefer 'Aida' in Italian; the flow of that language is far better suited to the music, and, indeed, to the whole sentiment of the opera, especially the solo parts.

The scenery—no easy problem—if not always so fine as that which we have seen—notably in the Cairo Opera-House—was well designed and impressive.

WORDS FOR MUSICAL SETTINGS.

OF all the inter-relationships among the various arts, that which exists between Poetry and Music is of the most intimate order. Back in the infancy of music, at a time when the poetic sequence of words was a centuries-old achievement, the possibilities of the union of the two forces were early recognized, and no long time elapsed before mere possibilities became inevitable eventualities; and the rapid progress towards the perfection of musical technique and expression so equalized the powers of the two forces that, instead of a very limited union of their broad essentials, a conformity in their details was made possible. From that time the song flourished, and took its place in the scheme of artistic things as a highly developed form. In the passage of years, tempered by successive habits of mind, reflecting national and international experiences, it is now invested with that sort of traditional respect which attaches to any thing, or any art-growth, which has high associations. The yoke of responsibility rests increasingly on each successive generation. Song-writers of to-day have a heritage to protect (not merely to accept) which demands of them stern discipline, artistic conscience, and respect for ideals. Above all, they ought to possess, and base their practices upon, a keen realization of responsibility, and utilize liberally their common sense. These qualities exist in the few—are trampled upon and ignored by the many. It is precisely in the music which is allied to words that the last generation or two of our composers have sinned most. There are too many that quarrel with common sense, especially in the choice of suitable words. Suitability of choice, even if it be not the be-all and end-all of song-writing, is yet of a far-reaching importance. Unfitness in this respect is not an essentially new feature in this country. A similar derogation of the union of words with music prevailed in the first half of the last century. But the works of the finer spirits—Parry, Stanford, Goring Thomas, Elgar, and Mackenzie—seemed to check temporarily the poisonous activities of the careless-minded, while at the same time they demonstrated beyond all doubt that there were no insuperable difficulties in the way of successful settings of English poetry. These composers have been seldom guilty of unworthy choice of words for settings. In the one or two exceptions, moreover, the result of unfitness has made itself felt in the music. For instance, in 'Land of Hope and Glory' (Elgar) one is immediately offended by the paltry "jingoism" of such sentiments as:—

Wider still, and wider, shall thy bounds be set;
God, who made thee mighty, make thee mightier yet!

and hardly more pleased by the tune which accompanies it. And there were as great inanities in the words of some of the late Goring Thomas's songs. 'A Summer Night' is, poetically and musically, a song for old ladies of long and sentimental memories, or for adolescents; but it is still sung widely to head-rocking audiences. One regrets lapses of these kinds in really respectable composers. The lamented Sullivan must have had a most amazingly elastic musical conscience. Twenty years ago thousands of people (more or less potentially healthy-minded) conjured up superficial weekly or daily visions of angels and stained-glass windows when they heard the phrase:—

Seated one day at the organ,
I was weary and ill at ease,

and perhaps in the same week laughed at the healthy fun in 'The Mikado.'

But we are not concerned here so much with Sullivan's sins (he had so many overwhelming virtues) as with the recent more exaggerated trend in the wrong direction. In the drawing-room ballad as, unfortunately, we have to know it to-day, unfitness in the union of words and music has reached an appalling climax—one which daily pours poison into the minds of a people to whose traditional musical credit there stands as rich a store of folk-music as is to be found anywhere, among any nation. The drawing-room ballad is not a mere manifestation of the choice of unsuitable words, reflecting discredit on the composer alone, because he chose to set them. "Poet" and "composer" are alike responsible. Moreover, the conditions which are the primary cause of the virulent existence of this type of musical unfitness are not so widely derived as to remove the particular onus from any individual who takes active part in the production of these monstrosities. Each quarrels with common sense and decency. In the case of the "poet" there can be no artistic motives, no ideals, no conscience; in that of the "composer" no self-respect, no love of art. Weakness must be common to both, and the lust of seeing their names in print, and money in their pockets, is the guiding factor. Then there lies responsibility in other quarters—with the publishers, who are money-making business men first, and musicians last (or never at all). On the public who listen to such productions there can be spent as many words of pity as of censure. They must, more or less, have what musical fare is most thrust before them, and while the inundation of dross lasts all their better aspirations will be submerged. But the chief guilt must rest with the musical creators of these "songs." One wonders how, in the first place, any feeling, healthily constituted person can choose to set words which teem with wholesale inanities; in which every precept hitherto accepted as worthy in poetic expression is violated; wherein only the flimsiest fragments of sense find place. Their matter is never better than ridiculous. The endless burden is of love (sickly sentimental, vulgarized love); of June; of roses; of sundials, which are so closely beset by the shadows of long-deceased romances that the scientific use of the things is entirely precluded; of dying children, who must generally perish in the snow on a Christmas Eve, and must without fail be carried to heaven by gilded angels; of fading poppies. And the whole cycles of feebleness are enwrapped in covers which, for titles, bear such conjunctural and adverbial brevities as 'Because,' 'Until,' 'Beyond,' 'Yet,' &c. These are types of the things which some of our business-like publishers would even foist on the more respectable composers who come in contact with them. Recently, one of the most prominent of London's ballad publishers was offered a song by a reputed and worthy composer, and after practically accepting the song (which was as fine in words as in music) he had the audacity to suggest to the composer that a well-known "popular" lyricist should be commissioned to supply "saleable" words for the music! To that pass things have come, and it is high time some change were brought about. The public in general are at the mercy of such purveyors of musical rubbish.

It is obvious that those who of their own free-will set drawing-room lyrics to music are sinning against musical decency in the most elementary way. Their activities contaminate popular musical taste. They place their authors outside the pale of artistic civilization. But fitness in choice of words is violated not by them alone, though

theirs is the most virulent sort of violation. Many of our higher-minded composers might be more attentive to strict artistic fitness, especially at so transitional a time when, with old beliefs and accepted creeds in the melting-pot, the musical conscience is so wide. The respective activities of poets and composers were never more significantly related than they are in Britain to-day. The same freshness of outlook which has characterized musical creative work during the last thirty years has had a similar reflection in the world of poetry. Yet there are often differences and incompatibilities between the two which must be strictly observed by both kinds of artists, and particularly by the composer. Often enough the latter is impatient to set everything which momentarily inflames his imaginative faculties. But not every incentive to quickened imagination is fit for expression in two art mediums. The materialistic is not necessarily wholly unfit for musical expression. In certain lights the poetry of things materialistic may be so emphasized as to render their poetic-musical interpretation essentially a fine artistic theme. The materialism of this age is indelibly affecting the fine arts. Mr. C. W. Nevins has seen the fitness of subject which even so grossly dreadful a thing as this war may provide; Mr. Pennell and Mr. Brangwyn, in their own particular ways, have looked for beauty in factories, in chimney-stacks, in cranes, and many other objects in which the majority of the community has accustomed itself to look merely for ugliness. They have looked upon the materialistic from that view-point which reveals unsuspected qualities of beauty; and their attitude may be successfully adopted by musicians in search of a satisfactory treatment, in musical terms, of poems which are based on materialistic subjects. Mr. John Masefield wrote of the

Dirty British coaster with a salt-aked smoke stack,
Butting through the Channel in the mad March days,
With a cargo of Tyne coal, roadrails, piglead,
Firewood, ironware, and cheap tin trays,

and Mr. Balfour Gardiner rightly set it to music as a part-song. Walt Whitman's work is essentially materialistic in initial inspiration; it was his great strength always, and in his day his great originality. But his treatment was that of one who is poet first and materialist afterwards. And now he has come to musical settings on large scales, at the hands chiefly of Mr. Frederic Delius, in 'Sea-Drift,' and of Dr. Vaughan Williams, in 'A Sea Symphony.' The former work will not add strength to musical art in general; the latter, however, is replete with strength. Dr. Vaughan Williams, when he decided to grapple with the long, rambling quantities of the American's lines, might have been pitted by less brave and discerning contemporaries, to whom the superficial appearances of apparently insuperable incompatibilities would have dictated a sense of hopelessness in such a task. But, obviously, the composer had studied his Purcell diligently, had recognized how much precise care for word-values in musical settings will do, had resolved on the exact limits of compromise which at times would be necessary in the process of the union, and boldly acted on his knowledge and inherent sense of fitness. One recognizes with what success he accomplished the task, and the immeasurably greater influence for good which the work is than many an elaborate setting of words which at a first glance seem more suited to musical treatment than the great, elemental, almost unshapely, phrases of Whitman. The effect is felt in added strength, and in the end Whitman will be a greater force for good in his influence of musical word-settings than will be the

infinitely more musical poets Fiona Macleod, Seumas O'Sullivan, W. B. Yeats, and others of their mystical, evasive type of superfine expression. Their work, as poetry, is on a high level. But the music of words is in it so evidently, so sonorously, so delicately, that the addition of music proper is in most cases wrong because it is superfluous. And such an imposition of one essentially musical expression on another which is itself already unmistakably musical leads to that sort of essence of beauty which, commendable enough as an oasis of beauty in a desert of ugliness, is out of place and unnecessary in modern British settings. Fiona Macleod's 'Dead Love,' 'The Unknown Wind,' and 'Dream-Meadows' are typical of the lovely things which our younger composers seize with avidity; but they are not of the stuff that is wanted to maintain the idiom, or the strength, of real British song. They are not productive of that definiteness of thought which these younger composers most need to brace their musical minds to something like the strength and open-air health of English, Welsh, and Irish folk-music. It were less unhealthy to set blatant "jingoism," such as 'Land of Hope and Glory,' or less unsuitable to sing a musical version of Mr. Ernest Rhys's 'The Song of the Apple,' than to steep our musical selves in the vague, slender, highly imaginative, and mystic poems of the Fiona Macleod type. For the power of the influence exercised by poetry on the texture of the musical thought of the composer who sets it is extreme, and only second in this to the dominating force of environment.

In these days environment has had remarkable and unmistakable effects upon our younger poets. They sing the strife that is rampant; for them and for other artists who are growing up under the mighty fashioning of the great European upheaval, the thing which will matter most in all arts is that which humanizes. They will have done quickly with irrelevances. In music, a likely effect may be a changed attitude towards settings of vague poems of highly developed beauty of thought and workmanship. Opera librettos must come under such a change of outlook. If Sir Thomas Beecham, who is essentially up to date in his views of opera, were asked what sort of libretto he would most favour in new operas, it might be probable that he would express greater favour for a story of twentieth-century life than for one which is based on some fairy or mythologic tale, or on some saga, or even on one which deals with facts of an age not very long passed. Such a view would be logical enough in such an age, and would coincide with the conviction, which will gain many supporters, that though the tales of King Arthur and the knights of the Round Table, and such themes as those which are so beautifully employed by Mr. Yeats in 'The King's Threshold' and 'On Baile's Strand,' may be entertaining to the few, and especially to those who might use them for librettos, the present time is one which will demand that art must in its greater manifestations be vital, must be humanized, must have some connexion with the realities of things in life. In the union of two or more arts such demands will become still more imperious. The younger artists who are now fighting will get at the things that matter when, with their wealth of retrospective inspiration, they resume their art-work. Unfitness of any kind will be eliminated, and by that time the carelessness in choice of words for musical settings will have largely disappeared, and the state of music will be better, not alone in one specialized branch, but in its general aspect.

JOHN FRANCIS BARNETT.

THE death of Mr. John Francis Barnett, on Nov. 23, means that the last of the Early Victorian British composers has disappeared. Such men as he lived on as figures more deserving of respect for what they had been forty or more years ago than for any significance which they had in the musical activities of these days. Born nearly eighty years ago, Barnett reached early manhood at a time when English musicians were under the spell of Mendelssohn; and it was under the latter's paramount influence that he came, and as a composer he retained its traces throughout his existence. William Sterndale Bennett led the disciples of Mendelssohn, yet even so attained the first position among native composers of his day. His ideals were also Barnett's. They are to be found expressed everywhere in the latter's works. In its day, the setting of 'The Ancient Mariner' had as great a sale and almost as frequent production as Bennett's 'May Queen'; and such cantatas as 'Paradise and the Peri,' 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel,' and 'The Building of the Ship' were similarly widely accepted and popular. He wrote many orchestral works, among which a Symphony in E was the most noteworthy. But bigness of outlook and design were not Barnett's qualities, and he had little significant to say. He was hardly of the same level as Sterndale Bennett. Yet he had that type of musical ideal which best pleased the Mendelssohnian, spell-bound minds of the musical rank and file of his earlier days. He wrote the desired "plain-sailing," suave music, which derived inspiration equally from the Classical and Romantic Schools of thought. His piano music, admirably finished as it was (and fairly represented by such specimens as 'The Flowing Tide' and 'The Ebbing Tide'), contained little that had not been said in more enduring form by some of his immediate predecessors on the Continent. Barnett, considered as a whole, was a not inconsiderable figure in native music forty years ago; but his force as a musician was spent long before his life ended. He had not the originality of mind, or the force of expression, which enables an artist to maintain progress through a career of four-score years, as Verdi did. Latterly it was more as a pianist and teacher of the piano (in which capacity he was a Professor at the R.C.M. and Guildhall School of Music) that he found his useful place. In his young days he attained to considerable reputation as a pianist, and played at the Gewandhaus Concerts in Leipzig, and, a little later, at a London Philharmonic Concert. Both were unusual distinctions for an English artist in those days.

A NEW BIOGRAPHY OF SIMS REEVES.

33 Merton Avenue, Chiswick, W.,
Nov. 23, 1916.

IN conjunction with Mr. Herbert Sims Reeves I am collecting matter for a life of the late Sims Reeves, and with your permission I would ask for the loan of letters, photographs, newspaper cuttings, programmes, or anything of interest relating to the greatest singer of our age, of whom no adequate memorial exists. It is our desire to make the book, as far as may be appropriate, a record of music in England during the Sims Reeves period—nearly half a century—and souvenirs of any of his contemporaries would be gladly welcomed.

It is unnecessary to say that every memento entrusted to us will be carefully preserved and returned.

CHARLES E. PEARCE.

DRAMA

A NEW WAR PLAY.

THE separate incidents in Gladys Unger and Mr. A. Neil Lyons's 'London Pride' at Wyndham's Theatre are difficult of acceptance, though taken as a whole the play is real enough. The present writer is more than content to give his reasons for such a pronouncement because to do so makes it necessary to follow the play through on paper, which is well worth while.

It opens with Nos. 5, 7, and 9 Bunter's Row, Silverside, E. We immediately accept the workmen's dwellings and the inhabitants, but reality receives a shock when the latter display abnormal ignorance in regard to the war. Our impression has always been that the poorer classes are nearly as well informed of the superficial facts as are their wealthier neighbours, and certainly not more ignorant of the underlying issues. The dealings of the inhabitants with their landlord seemed also impossible to us.

Scene ii., the greengrocers' store, with barrow and real "moke," is good—so good, in fact, that even the reintroduction of the landlord failed to be more than a temporary distraction. The individual secrecy surrounding the enlistment of the two partners; the introduction of his girl by one partner, and his partner's father by the other; the sudden awakening of the new partners to the fact that they alone remain to hold the breach, and their quick and brave decision to "carry on," are all admirable. Any one who sees them smother their grief and drive off on their first round without realizing it as a glimpse into the intrinsic worth of the "lower" orders must either be very callous or must just have returned from trying to retain some "indispensable" relative in a position of more authority than utility.

A dug-out in France, which comes next, gives a good idea of the position on the Western front—a position more like a rabbit warren than any preconceived idea of a field of battle. Next we have the *estaminet* behind the lines where the two partners meet, and the more active of them gives the other a piece of his mind on the subject of the desertion of the firm, which has been broken up by the landlord, with the consequent disappearance of the girl. Later there is the substitution by the same partner of his identity disc for that of a dead friend in order that he may take a few days' leave "on business." The two succeeding scenes, the Long Room, Great Topleigh Manor, Hants, and the Summer-house, where the soldier home without leave next finds himself with a real wound in his leg, and a pretended loss of memory, contain a delightful imitation of a consequential officer and an all too true impersonation of one of the awful women who fancy themselves ministering angels.

The last two scenes are farcical comedy, which we enjoyed much, though regretfully—regretfully because we failed to see why something like reality was not maintained. Was there ever on sea or land such a disorderly orderly room? Certainly never was there such a commemoration festival for a V.C. hero. Yet the real humanity made players and audience one.

Few will probably realize how much they have to thank Mr. du Maurier, Mabel Russell, and the altogether splendid company which supported them, for their enjoyment. An audience drawn from the class portrayed, recognizing themselves in the exponents, might jeer at the piece, and perhaps wonder why the qualities displayed commend themselves so heartily to other classes of the community. Is not the answer that we others are sick of our own sophistication?

. We have to thank a correspondent who rightly suggests that the praise assigned to Mr. James Prior in our notice of 'Buxell' last month was intended for Mr. Cairns James. We should have replied to him personally had he given us his address or set an example to our own critic in writing names legibly.

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By A. G. [November.

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The War and Wealth.

THERE are two ways in which we can regard the accumulated wealth of the United Kingdom; we can regard it either as a sum-total of things possessed, or as a sum-total of their values. We can, that is, make either an inventory or a valuation. It is important to notice that these are not the same thing, and do not give the same results in the same problem. Not only may the former remain unchanged while the latter, through price fluctuations, is subject to variation; but also the latter may remain stable while the former vitally changes its character. To take a vivid example, suppose a man to have £1,000 which he wants to invest. He may buy either War Loan, or—surreptitiously—South American Railway Stock. Either way, his scrip is to be reckoned in the sum-total of our accumulated wealth. But after the War, in the latter case the national inventory will include his joint-ownership of certain rails and rolling-stock across the Atlantic; while in the former, some part of his scrip cannot be materially represented, for it can only be expressed in terms of glory, victory, vindication, and the like. The scrip remains as capital-wealth, and the interest remains as income (though its source may change) whatever the man does with his savings, whether there be wood and steel or duties and satisfactions impalpable as air behind them. How important is this difference may further be seen if we remember that the shipping-element in our accumulated wealth has from the one standpoint considerably decreased, while from the other it has very materially increased. Hence a possible result of the valuation standpoint might prove us capitally wealthier than we were in 1914, though we have fewer material goods to show on the inventory.

From the inventory standpoint, the accumulated wealth of our economically advanced island-country, protected by an efficient navy, cannot suffer much. For the greater part of it is situated within our own territories and *ex hypothesi* escapes the destruction visited upon Belgium, for it consists in land, houses, railways, canals, buildings, plant, amenities, and so forth. Apart from the loss of shipping, and occasional damage brought about by naval or aerial raids, it remains what it was. What *is* lost chiefly is part of the normal

annual addition to that inventory; it is lost through a slackening or cessation in the renewal of production-goods and in the increase of production-goods, whether situated at home or abroad. Some part, that is, of the funds which patriotic goodwill, or tax-produced poverty, or legislative restrictions withheld from uses unconnected with the War, is permanently lost—not the whole of that part, for much of it is merely redistributed in the shape, for instance, of war-profits and war-bonuses. One interesting element in the loss, from this standpoint, appears in the exchange of scrip for things. When the citizen sells to the Government scrip for resale in America, our inventory reads differently, though the valuation is unchanged: our realizable assets are exactly what they were—say a capitalized 6 per cent, but there is less behind them. In this connexion, the only way in which a real loss could be both sustained and represented may be illustrated by the confiscation of all property in land, such land being sold “in desirable lots” to Americans who prefer the aristocratic flavour of rent to the commercial flavour of profit. In this case the “goods” are gone, and there is no scrip to add to our accumulated wealth.

The facts and conceptions involved in a comparison of the cost of the War with our accumulated wealth make it an unsatisfactory, if not an impossible, comparison, though it has been both suggested and used. Clearly the inventory-basis affords no guidance, even if we could disentangle the indescribable complications of such an inventory. On the other hand, the market valuation of the goods may be anything between £8,000,000,000 and £24,000,000,000, according to recent estimates*; and even were it fixed at a point, instead of between such wide limits, it is only a valid valuation on the assumption that the goods are not sold! Further, far the gravest losses of war consist in lives and capacities spent, and *pace* Sir Robert Giffen these are inestimable things (they are not included in any estimate of our accumulated wealth known to the writer). Again, that accumulated wealth is so widely heterogeneous that no comparison could ever satisfy the requirements of sanity, even if it were mentally capable of realization. We may in fact state bluntly that such a comparison would make even this war appear an expense insignificant—a millionaire's donation to a home for imbeciles.

It is not by viewing the costs of war as the destruction of a Broadwood in a rich man's palace, or of a typewriter

* In ‘British Incomes and Property,’ Dr. Stamp estimates our national wealth at a little over £14,000,000,000, with a possible error of £2,000,000,000 either way.

in his office, that we can see its economic significance. While its economic importance is, we venture to say, the least of its importances, it is necessary that we *should* realize it, and such realization is better achieved in terms of income. There are very considerable difficulties even in taking income as a standard of comparison, if only because innumerable goods and services are not represented in it. But at least it is a more workable criterion. What is our national income? None can say. Immediately before the War it could reasonably be put somewhat above £2,000,000,000 per annum. During the War the rise in prices has increased it far more than the additions, if any, to the flow of goods and services which it represents.* At the moment it may be in the neighbourhood of £2,800,000,000. Price fluctuations make it very difficult to determine its annual rate of increase,† but with that very useful conception we may dispense. To realize the cost of the War by a comparison we must either express that cost in terms of the prices of 1914, if we use the pre-war income as a basis of comparison, or risk the estimate of its present figure, about which there is room for more doubt. The War began at a cost of a little over one million pounds per day; it has nearly reached six millions; for a long period it stood in the neighbourhood of five. Deducting loans presumably recoverable, we may reasonably take its standing cost at five millions per day, or about £1,800,000,000 per annum, which, whatever may be our present income *exactly*, is at any rate some two-thirds thereof, and is more likely to increase than to decrease for as long as the War lasts. Put in that way, we can more easily see what the War means of mere monetary expense. Were it all to be met by strictly proportional taxation, the recipients of the biggest incomes would certainly be reduced more nearly to what their capacity "earns," the £300 secretary would be living on less than £2 per week, and the munition-worker receiving the remuneration of a dustman. Nor would there be any slack times for William Davis's melancholy undertaker!

One may examine the question in other lights. Apart from the hundreds of millions that have been raised by taxation to meet the cost of the War, the National Debt, when unified, will certainly exceed £3,000,000,000, and probably exceed £4,000,000,000. At 5 per cent these figures mean respectively the addition to taxation of £150,000,000 and £200,000,000 per annum. Pensions and

* It is indeed probable that while our *nominal* income has vastly increased our *real* income has somewhat decreased.

† Before the War it was probably a little under 2 per cent per annum.

allowances are not here included, so that the revenue raised for all national purposes before the War must at least be doubled before any increase in the old services, or any additional new service, can be undertaken, and that with a large percentage of the most vigorous producers, and therefore of tax-producers, killed or maimed. Or suppose our annual pre-war savings reached the figure of £400,000,000, now worth, say, £530,000,000, this sum mostly going to renewals and creations of income-producing stock. Not only are those savings as they arise wiped out, but in addition from two to three times their amount is lost from our expenditure on necessities and comforts. It is as if a man earning thirty shillings per week, of which he used to save six, should be driven to live on ten. And many other crude uses of these crude figures might be made—valid enough so long as one remembers that the money has somehow, somewhere, got to be raised, and that here and now.

Such uses would, however, still remain viciously crude, for several important and many minor reasons. In the first place we are shifting part of the burden on to the shoulders of posterity, and only bearing part ourselves. During the year 1916-17, for instance, about one-sixth of the cost of the War for that year will probably be met by taxation (pre-war services, £200,000,000: revenue, £500,000,000). The rest has to be found, but those who find it, their heirs and assigns, and so forth, will get it back from us and our children. In the next place, to the extent to which there is real net economy, we are not only setting free goods and services for national use, as it were, but also increasing the fund from which war costs may be met. Even if I merely put money, that I would normally have spent, in a stocking or a tea-pot, I perform the services of demanding less productive and transport labour, and of (infinitesimally) reducing prices. If the Post Office Bank is my stocking, obviously I do more than this. In the third place—and this consideration is an important and in some respects a comforting one—though the costs must somehow and in some sense be met here and now, with or without later returns to individuals and corporations, only a portion of them is literally thrown or blown away. Of the £x increase in my income-tax a goodly percentage represents mere redistribution. The sum of all its components that can be pictured as £a to Jones and Co. of Huddersfield, £b to Motoralities of Coventry, £c to Caterers and Co. of London, £d to lathe-minder Smith of Birmingham, and so on, is not less than half, and may be considerably more than half, of my £x contribution.

In the fourth place, some of the civil requirements of the men in khaki have either not to be met at all or not to be met in the same way. The mere saving, for instance, in what the old standing army technically termed "civvies" must be quite considerable, and it is but one of many items. In other words the war-cost of a soldier is an excess-cost, not an absolute cost reckoned from zero.

Such qualifications of the earlier statement represent very different things. That none stands wholly and exclusively for advantage gained is clearly seen. To the extent to which redistribution endows an extravagant class there is an obvious discount to be made from its equally obvious gain. To the extent to which economy, forced or voluntary, impairs the efficiency of human capital, a similar discount appears. Even so, the total net effect of these and similar qualifications is to lessen the gravity inherent in the cost-account of war as baldly stated.

The general result appears to be that while the gross sum representing the cost of the goods and services used in war has to be found here and now, whether by loans or by taxation, or, to dig deeper, by working harder and eating less, the net total is considerably less than that amount. That the country has so well stood the strain of producing it is legitimately matter for wonder. That it can stand it for some time to come if—which Heaven forbid!—the War so demands, is probably true, given speedy and intelligent adaptation to the changing requirements of circumstance. That confidence after the War, the confidence which restrains itself lest depression follow boom, can help us much to minimize the evil long-period effects of war, is practically certain. At the same time, in the sphere of economic considerations alone, the burden is a grievous burden alike in its amount and in its significance. To suggest that it may reasonably be conceived, for certain purposes, as a burden of about £3,500,000 rather than of £5,000,000 per day, of one-half rather than of two-thirds of our national income, ought not to be interpreted as an effort to "neglect the weight of the elephant." Whether a better use of the national income could have shortened the War is a question too difficult to determine, since more money in itself could not have produced the reorganization of national resources and aims which the War made necessary. That reorganization was not a financial but a human problem. Whether better use of the national income could have avoided the War altogether is a far bigger and not less indeterminate problem, partly because one can only answer for one's own fellow-nationals, if even for them, partly because every thinkable

solution (such, for instance, as the facile suggestion of a greater outlay on armaments) is open to the most serious dispute.

Apart, however, from war and war's uses, that our national income could have stood far bigger communal strains in the past, if it had been better used, goes without saying, and the important question is whether or no those other uses are such in their nature as to make war less attractive, alike to ourselves and to other nations, as a solution of the differences that human intercourse is everlastingly fated to produce. No difference is ever so important a matter as the mode of its solution, and if wealth can find uses, individual and corporate, that will undermine men's faith in the most dreadful solution of all, the burden of this War—the price of justice as consummated by war—will become the easier to bear. But these problems belong to another inquiry.

The War and Religion.

To estimate the influence of the War on the varying currents of religious life and thought in Great Britain is exceedingly difficult. To distinguish permanent from temporary effects is still more difficult. In this realm of opinion, as in others, conversion to new views is less obvious than the confirmation of previous prejudices. As one soldier put it, "Men are not different from what they were before: they are the same, only more so." The War has come to many as the crowning proof of preconceived ideas. The religious conservative sees in Germany's action a revelation of the great apostacy of the higher criticism. The liberal retorts by observing that the most convinced advocates of the War in every country are the strictly orthodox. In truth neither the radical nor the reactionary in theology is proof against war-fever. But whether it issues in a change of beliefs or merely in a strengthening of beliefs already accepted, the War has created a ferment in the world of religion, and is compelling men to think intensely on the ultimate problems to which religion is expected to give an answer.

The revival of interest in religion has not so far issued in a revival of positive religious faith. The first broad effect of the War has been to stimulate criticism of the churches and to raise doubts as to the truth of Christianity itself. "The failure of the Churches," "the failure of Christianity," are phrases in constant use at the present time. Surely professing Christians ought to have done more. They ought to have been able to prevent this War. A widespread popular sentiment harps on the degradation of Europe in coming to this pass after 2,000 years of Christianity. The responsibility for the failure is laid at the doors of the churches. In some quarters this means despair of organized Christianity. The complicity of the churches with the existing social order precludes any hope for their future. The Church is indeed the captive city of God, and not a few doubt the possibility of her recovery.

The critical process initiated by the War is by no means confined to dissatisfaction with the churches. Observers at the front report that soldiers feel themselves to be in the grip of an evil fate whose very existence contradicts the Christian's faith in a God of love. The problem of evil is accentuated. How can God be good when He permits such

a catastrophe to overtake mankind and inflict untold suffering on the innocent? The fundamental article of the Christian creed is thus called in question, and relegated to the land of dreams. The challenge to the Christian ethic is not less difficult to meet. That participation in war is incompatible with Christian practice is a view held by many who are far from being Christians. Accepting the Pacifist interpretation of Christianity, they insist that Christians who try to reconcile war with their faith are at least inconsistent, if not hypocrites. This point is forcibly urged by Mr. Bernard Shaw in the appendix to 'Androcles and the Lion.' But beyond coming to the conclusion that we are not Christians, and should frankly recognize the fact, many go on to assert that we cannot be Christians. The Quaker, they say, has interpreted Christ aright, and thereby shown Him to be an impossible moral guide for the modern world. Alike in its view of God and in its ideal of human character and conduct, Christianity is mistaken and must be replaced by a sterner and more scientific faith.

Without attempting to estimate the strength of such currents of thought, we may turn to consider the response which the churches are making to the crisis. We can only note in passing the magnificent work of the Y.M.C.A. The movement has risen to an opportunity, and in so doing has shown a power of adaptation, a capacity for co-operation, and a catholic spirit, which in the popular judgment were not usually associated with it before the War. The special demands of war work have drawn heavily on the personnel of the ministry of the churches. Chaplaincies have claimed many of the regular clergy and ministers. In connexion with the Y.M.C.A. huts, preachers and pastors of all denominations are giving their services for short periods, usually for three months at a time. Hospital work absorbs much of the time of those who remain at home. Recruiting for the ministry has almost lapsed. Among the Wesleyans, only one theological college is being kept open. Probably the remaining theological colleges of the country do not muster half their average number of students of previous years. The men have gone into the army or into Y.M.C.A. work, or into the actual work of the ministry with their training incomplete.

In any account of war work undertaken by the churches, some reference should be made to the activities of the Society of Friends. Precluded by their principles from taking a direct part in war, many members of the Society have sought outlets for their sympathies in organizations designed to meet some of the less conspicuous, but not less

genuine, needs created by the War. The patriotism and humanitarianism of some have found expression in the work of the Friends' Ambulance Unit, which co-operates with the Red Cross Society. Desire to relieve the suffering of civilians, especially among our Allies, led to the founding of the Friends' War Victims' Relief Society, which is at work in France and Russia, as well as among the Belgians in Holland. The Friends' Emergency Committee was formed to relieve distress among enemy aliens in this country, and may be described as the least popular but certainly not the least Christian of the lines of service which are being rendered to the nation by the churches at the present time. Since the passing of the Military Service Acts, the Society has been more directly concerned with the maintenance of its Peace-testimony.

No doubt the churches stand to gain through the special effort which is now being required of them. The ministry is being brought more closely into touch with actual religious needs. To some extent ecclesiastical stiffness is being rubbed off. The breadth of mind and the sense of actuality induced by the experiences of a chaplain with the forces are well illustrated in the papers contributed to *The Spectator* by the late Donald Hankey, "A Student in Arms," and there are other books called forth by the War which show something of the same qualities. But in the meantime the churches are understaffed. There is a prospect of a shortage of ministers as of doctors. The churches at home are often hard put to it to keep things going. Sunday-school work, especially on the boys' side, suffers from lack of workers. Indeed, all the activities of the churches are crippled not only by enlistment, but also by perpetual overtime and the strain of daily business. The problem of finance is an additional embarrassment in many instances. Yet the spirit of the churches is not failing. Subscriptions to the missionary societies have been well maintained, and there is no decline in the numbers of women candidates for the foreign field. Moreover the churches are finding time and energy to give to self-preparation for the future. The stress of the present time has brought to light many defects in the life and work of the churches. Each church is beginning to set its house in order. Thus in the Church of England the War has in some ways enhanced the interest taken in the report of the Archbishops' committee on Church and State. The need for securing some measure of self-government for the Church is more keenly felt than ever. In the face of modern conditions, the Church requires greater freedom of movement, more elasticity in modes of worship and organization, fuller scope

for the energies of laymen. These ends are sought through a revision of the terms of establishment. The reforms adumbrated by the committee primarily affect the government and constitution of the Church. The National Mission is concerned with its life and spirit. It may be construed in part as an attempt to examine sincerely the criticisms levelled against the Church. It is certainly intended to bring into review the whole life of the Church; to challenge whatever is unreal, to reject whatever is unchristian in traditional attitudes of mind, however deeply rooted these may be; and to endeavour to raise the standard of Christian responsibility, especially in relation to social problems. The Church of England should then be enabled to face the tasks of the future with a larger proportion of living members who have a clear conception of her doctrine and her mission.

Among the Free Churches, the War has given a stimulus to the movement for closer unity. The leading denominations, associated already in the National Free Church Council, are busy with schemes of co-operation and inter-communion, which may yet issue in a kind of federation. On the negative side, the War has emphasized the fact that denominationalism no longer appeals. Men are not interested in the questions that divide the Connexionalist from the Independent. Theories of church government have lost their savour. The shrinking significance of denominational labels and the recognized evils of sectarian rivalry and overlapping were factors making for Free Church reunion before the War. Even greater weight attaches to them now.

But behind these movements in the Church of England and among the Free Churches may be felt the longing for a more truly Catholic interpretation of Christianity. There is some sense of shame at the divisions of Christendom which have rendered Christians incapable of forming a common judgment or of taking united action in the face of a world-crisis. The most impressive arguments in favour of Free Church unity cannot be satisfied by the creation of a United Free Church of England because they embody an impulse that seeks a reunion of Christendom. It may be that some will turn to the Roman Church, as giving them an immediately effective international fellowship. But in all probability more significance will attach to movements like the World Alliance of Churches, which aims at associating existing churches so that they may learn to co-operate for agreed ideals. The relations of Church and State call for reconsideration, and subordination of the church to national States is bound to be

repudiated. Of course, the possible corruption of the Church by its connexion with the State seems to Englishmen peculiarly obvious and actual in the case of Germany ; but they cannot help suspecting that the position of the churches in their own country is not free from danger, and that a merely national church can scarcely be a fully Christian church. There must follow some attempt at a more effective international organization of Christianity.

The raising of the sceptical questions, Can we believe in a God of love ? Can we still be Christians ? will no doubt be met by a vigorous apologetic. Some will take refuge in the principle of authority and seek to recover their faith in the shelter of the Church of Rome. Others will modify their creed, and surrender belief in God's omnipotence. Many will be attracted to the shrine of the imperfect or struggling God—the conception set forth in Mr. Wells's latest novel, and embodied in the life-force in which Mr. Bernard Shaw believes. But it may be hoped that an effective re-affirmation of the Christian faith will come in some fresh achievement due to its inspiration. The only adequate answer to the sceptical question is a deed inspired by the faith that is challenged. Whether or not the Church as such may take action in the political or industrial sphere, her pressure on the conscience of her members must issue in corporate and individual action towards the creation of a better world. In connexion with social problems, the War has registered a considerable advance in moral sensitiveness. There is more widespread knowledge of actual conditions. Many church-members know at first hand the moral problems of factory life, for example—problems of whose existence they were hardly aware in the period before the War. Concrete evils and definite methods of reform are becoming familiar. Beyond this, the War is leading men to question the moral validity of the whole industrial and social order as never before. Whether or no war is the outcome of capitalism, there is clearly some close connexion between the worship of Mammon and the worship of Mars. Consequently one outcome of the War is a renewed interest in the problem of Christianity and business. There is a growing consciousness of something wrong with competitive industry and with the conflict of capital and labour. It is also of importance that the War has familiarized the public with great and rapid changes. The spur of necessity has quickened the power of adaptation latent in average humanity. There is less justification for limiting or postponing ideals. The Church is preparing to make larger demands from men in the realm of social and international reconstruction.

The emphasis on the need of renewed practical effort in the service of ideals may in part account for the marked revival of interest in the subject of prayer. One of the most notable of recent contributions to religious literature is a composite volume 'Concerning Prayer.' The nature and possibilities of prayer are being examined with extraordinary thoroughness. The interest aroused is not merely theoretical. It will tell on the practice and life of the churches.

Of the great themes of religious thought, two have been thrust into special prominence by the War. They are the problem of vicarious suffering and the hope of personal immortality. We cannot escape the questions, Why do the innocent suffer? and If a man die, shall he live again? The fact of vicarious suffering is writ large in war. Men fasten on differing elements in the situation, but come back to what is essentially the same issue. Some are obsessed with the thought of the responsibility of a small group of diplomats. They see the common people sacrificed without intelligent consent to the prejudices and pride of privileged cliques, and reflect bitterly that the men most responsible are the men least likely to suffer. Why should not "those who make the quarrels be the only ones to fight"? Others, with perhaps a juster apportionment of blame, regard the whole generation, peoples and rulers alike, as sharing the guilt, and then are staggered by realizing that youth pays the penalty for the faults of the middle-aged and the old. The fathers have erred, and the children are sacrificed to Moloch. And though sustained by the belief that they send their sons to fight in a just cause, the older generation are still disquieted by the fact that their pledges of honour are vicariously redeemed. Old men create the obligation, and young men fulfil it at the cost of life. Yet again, on a wider survey, we become aware that the whole blame for the War does not rest even on the present generation. We harvest the fruit of the ill-starred successes of a Bismarck and a Disraeli, or more vaguely we are chained by a fate whose links our ancestors forged. Of us and of our children is required the expiation of the sins of those who have gone before. We are confronted by the deadly entail of calamity. Apart altogether from considerations of this kind, the unequal distribution of suffering in war-time is reflected in our relief funds. The immunity of England contrasts with the desolation of Belgium and Northern France. Nor is the problem confined to the sacrifice of the soldier. It is no less apparent in the hardships of non-combatants. In the internment camps as in the trenches there is the same intolerable problem, as it seems, of unmerited suffering. Wherever one looks the same fact stares one in the face.

This problem produces, as we have seen, moods of resentment and doubt. But it also sets men pondering on the mystery of atonement. Is there some strange law of life by which the innocent suffer for the guilty? Can a purpose and a hope be traced through it all? Eagerly, and sometimes perhaps too easily, the sacrifice of the soldier has been associated with the Cross of Christ, usually along the line of the passage, "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends." But this does not really carry thought beyond Thermopylæ. Did not even the Spartans the same? There is a closer kinship with Calvary in the fact that the young and comparatively guiltless bear the consequences of the failure of the more mature and more responsible. Some such line of thought has been forcibly presented by Professor Gilbert Murray and Professor J. H. Muirhead in a volume of addresses on 'Ethical and Religious Problems of the War.' It may safely be asserted that concentration on this aspect of the War will contribute much to the healing of the nations.

Vicarious suffering raises the question of justice in human life. It suffices in itself to direct attention to another world. "God is not unjust; but He neither rewards nor fines us in the currency of this world." Thus the interest in the hope of immortality is in part sustained by reflection on the problems of vicarious suffering. But the loss of so many young men forces the inquiry about a future life into public attention. The inquiry is many-sided. There is, to begin with a revival of interest in the methods of psychical research, and spiritualism, and already one notable book has appeared on this subject from the pen of Sir Oliver Lodge. The scientific and religious values of such consolations are not easily determined, and it is not clear what effect a further appeal to spiritualism will have on orthodox Christianity.

In another direction, the experiences of war-time are making a breach in the old Protestant doctrine of the last things. The Protestant used to be content with heaven and hell, but he now finds he needs something like purgatory, and there are some signs of a return to the use of prayers for the dead. The cause of such a change is simple. No one is willing to believe that a man who dies for his country is eternally lost. Yet it is not easy to believe that soldiers pass at once into heaven in virtue of their self-sacrifice. Such a belief seems more Mohammedan than Christian, and there is some doubt whether all soldiers pass from earth in a state of salvation. Consequently it seems that the conception of that other world needs to be completed by the restoration of the idea of purgatory. But more important than any

modifications in tentative conceptions of another life or than any growth of interest in psychical research is the re-examination and re-statement of the basis of the hope of immortality in the Christian faith. One of the most valuable of recent additions to the literature of the subject is the essay on personal immortality by Professor A. E. Taylor, included in the volume entitled 'The Faith and the War.' In general we may conjecture that the War will tend to strengthen the other-worldly note in Christian teaching.

The acutest controversy raised by the War among Christians undoubtedly turns on the truth or falsehood of Pacifism. The most immediate, though probably not the most permanent, effect of the struggle in Christian circles has been a changed valuation of Tolstoy. Before the War he was regarded as something of a prophet, now he is held to be a dangerous fanatic. The Pacifist's appeal to the Sermon on the Mount is discounted in various ways. The stress laid before the War on the eschatological element in the gospels leads some to treat the Sermon on the Mount as an interim-ethic, applicable to one set of conditions, but obsolete under present circumstances. Others, who retain their faith in the ideals of the Sermon on the Mount, declare the Christian is forced to put up with an interim-ethic of his own, and content himself with a second best in conduct, since Pacifism is impracticable. Yet a third line of interpretation suggests that the ethical teachings of Jesus are but a partial expression of His spirit, and must prove an inadequate guide if taken literally and regarded as a series of universal rules. Perhaps the most scathing and effective criticism of the Pacifist position is that contained in Dr. Forsyth's book 'The Christian Ethic of War.' But the controversy is not over, and it is noteworthy that among the younger ministers, especially of the Free Churches, not a few have felt compelled to adopt a Pacifist attitude.

After all, the most important effect of the War on religion is the least calculable. Though there is no conventional revival at the front or elsewhere, there is an almost universal chastening of spirit, and some have found a new faith in facing a great moral crisis. Such men are to be found in the camps and in the trenches, and also among the despised conscientious objectors. From this minority will come the prophets of a new era. What they will make of the churches and of society we cannot tell, but the future lies in their hands.

H. G. WOOD.



